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Last Periods of Universal History.

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BY EMMA WILLARD.

(DESIGNED FOR PRESENTATION.)

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THE LAST PERIODS

OF

MRS. WILLARD'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

Prefatory Remarks.—The fresh events just added to my Universal History are, though forcibly condensed into small compass, numerous, and full of interest and importance. Like Columbus, I have steered my bark through untraveled seas, having collected my facts mostly from newspapers and periodicals, including annals; but I have journeyed in the meantime in my own and in foreign countries, and have often enjoyed the privilege of conversing with the actors of the historic drama, or those personally acquainted with their deeds. The ability to trace great events to their true causes, cannot exist without previous familiarity with history; nor is this alone sufficient. And here it becomes no historian to presume on his own success, but humbly to await the award of his judges.

Hoping, however, that my work may satisfy and please, I offer it to those, whom I respect and honor. To my personal friends I send it as a token of affection. To my literary friends, whether known or unknown, it is in many cases sent as a grateful acknowledgement of similar gifts. But especially do I wish to place this new portion of my history under the eye of those who are judges of its correctness, and from whose

benevolence or personal regard, I may hope the favor, that if any error is perceived, it will be made known to me, that I may correct it.

The "Last Periods" will also be sent as a specimen of the entire work; yet they will give but an imperfect idea of the Universal History as a whole. As such, we claim for it, the first clear and logical arrangement of the subject;—adopted by the author without precedent, but with conclusive reasons. Instead of dividing the long line of time into ancient and modern, with the uncertain period of the middle ages coming indefinitely between, and instead of taking for the beginning of modern history, either the vague period of the revival of learning, or the close of an empire long in hopeless decay, our plan boldly cuts the line of time into three definite parts—ancient, middle, and modern—by the two most important epochs of history, viz.: the birth of Christ and the discovery of America. Each part was then easily subdivided into its appropriate periods by epochs. The early geographical extension of the world is, at the places of these divisions, shown to the eye by a series of maps; and the memory is farther aided by pictorial illustrations. The dates are made in heavy type on the margins. The dynasties of the reigning sovereigns are also set on the margin, but distinguished by running lengthwise of the page; the battle-fields, with the known numbers of contending forces and their losses, are also placed there, but with a peculiar type, and the treaties with still another; and these peculiar characters are kept in the chronological table. Thus each page becomes a species of picture, leaving its daguerrean impression on the mind of the student.

The grand problem, what is the true method of representing historic time by space, was solved by the completion of the "Temple of Time," of which the first conception was formed in the arrangement of this work, and the first published sketch is the frontispiece, and its enlarged floor-work, called a "Picture of Nations," precedes the chronological table.

Finally, my improvements in educational history were thirty years in progress; and the success of many schools is due, in no small degree, to their adoption and skillful use.

EMMA WILLARD.

Troy, *August*, 1855.

1921
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TABLE OF CHRONOLOGY,

FOR THE

TENTH AND LAST PERIOD

OF

MRS. WILLARD'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

PART III. PERIOD X.

Modern His. A. D.		Page
1848	Feb. 24, Revolution in France. Downfall of Louis Philippe. Establishment of a republic,	501
"	March, Revolutions in the smaller States of Germany,	505
"	In Prussia,	506
"	In Austria (*Downfall of Metternich*),	507–8
"	In Lombardy, and other States of Italy,	509
"	March 29, The Hungarians complete, with the pretended sanction of the emperor of Austria, their free constitution,	513
"	Rising of the people in Sleswick and Holstein,	514
"	May 18, Delegates meet at Frankfort-on-the-Maine to constitute a federal government for Germany. (The attempt fails),	505
"	June 23 to 26, Terrible riot of the Socialists in Paris,	503
"	August, Insurrection in Ireland. Smith O'Brien and others taken and transported,	517
"	Nov. 25, Flight of the Pope to Gaeta in Naples,—the Republic in Rome,	511
"	Extension of the British Empire in India,	515
"	In America, the Mormons settle Salt Lake City,	526
"	Gold discovered in California. (Great Immigration succeeds),	526
"	Dec. 2, Ferdinand, emperor of Austria, resigns his crown to Francis Joseph, the counter-revolution being completed,	509
1849	March 24, *NOVARA.* Charles Albert, of Sardinia, defeated by Radetzky, abdicates in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel, and Lombardy is regained by the Austrians,	510
"	August, Venice retaken by the Austrians after a long and severe siege,	511

PART III. PERIOD X.

Modern His. A. D.		Page
	1849 April 26, Counter-revolution in Prussia completed by count Brandenburg,	507
	" April, French troops under Gen. Oudinot sent to Rome. (July 5, they bombard and take the city, destroy the Republic, and re-establish the Pope),	503
	" April 12, Palermo, after a bloody revolt, submits to the king of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand II.,	511
	" *TEMESVAR*, Aug. 9. Hungary having conquered the Austrians, is cruelly subjugated to Austria by the Russians,	514
	1850 Rebellion breaks out in China,	524
	" Great slavery agitation in the American Congress,	526
	1851 May 1, Opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations at London,	517
	" Ecclesiastical Titles Bill passed by the British Parliament,	517
	" Slavery agitation in America quieted by the passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill,	526
	" Dec. 2, French Republic brought to an end by Louis Napoleon's "*coup d'état*,"	504
	1852 March 19, Chinese rebels take Nankin,	525
	" November 21, The French Empire restored, under Napoleon III.,	504
	1853 Gold discovered in Australia,	516
	" April 13, Prince Menchikoff sent to Constantinople by the czar to set up his claim to the essential sovereignty of Turkey, which leads to the **Russo-Turkish War**,	520
	" *OLTENITZA*. Turks on the Danube defeat the Russians who have invaded the Principalities,	520
	" Nov. 11, **Alliance between France and England**, against Russia,	521
	" Nov. 27, *SINOPE*. Russians capture the entire Turkish fleet in the Black Sea,	—
	" Santa Anna recalled and made dictator of Mexico,	525
	1854 Sept. 20, Allies advancing upon Sebastopol, gain the victories of *ALMA*, *BALAKLAVA*, and *INKERMANN*,	521
	" In the American Congress the Nebraska Bill is passed,	526
	" Dec. 2, **Treaty of Vienna**. Double dealing of Austria,	522
	1855 March 2, Death of the czar Nicholas,	522
	" **Treaty of America with Japan**,	527
	" Feb. 16, Opening of *a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama*,	527

The Battle of Waterloo.

PERIOD IX.

FROM

THE BATTLE } June, 1815, { OF WATERLOO

TO

THE EXTENSION OF THE AM. REPUBLIC BY THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE, AND THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA,— } Feb. 1848. { AND THE DOWNFALL OF LOUIS-PHILIPPE BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER I.

Brazil and Portugal.—Revolutions in America and Europe.

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. I. H. OF BRAGANZA.

1. The removal of John VI. of Portugal, and the Portuguese government, in 1808, to Brazil, was the beginning of that great South American empire... The Brazilian government opened their ports to all friendly nations; abolished the Inquisition and the slave-trade,* and entered into an advantageous treaty of alliance and commerce with England. In 1815, John VI. returned to Portugal, and his son, Pedro, administered the government. The Brazilians now asserted their independence, formed a constitution, and elected that prince emperor, under the title of Pedro I. Portugal acknowledged the independence of Brazil, and the emperor exchanged ministers and treaties with foreign nations.

1815. Brazil independent of Portugal. Pedro I.

2. John VI. died in Portugal, March 10th, 1826. By the constitution of Brazil, Pedro the emperor, to whom the crown

* Yet many slaves are to this time carried annually to Brazil. 1855.

Period IX.—Chap. I.—1. Who was sovereign of Portugal at the time of the government's removal to Brazil? When did the removal occur? What were the first acts of the government? What occurred in 1815?

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. I.

of Portugal now belonged, could not leave the new empire; and he resigned Portugal to his young daughter, MARIA DE GLORIA. MIGUEL, brother of Pedro, contested her right, and was aided by the nobility and the priests. The constitutionalists and patriots were in favor of Maria. In the mean time, the Brazilians demanded reforms, which were by no means agreeable to the Portuguese. Pedro wavered between the parties. Both the army and the people were against him, and on the 8th of April, 1831, he abdicated in favor of his infant son, PEDRO II., a native of Brazil; and having established a regency, he embarked with Maria, and the rest of his family for Portugal.

Maria, queen of Portugal.

1831. Pedro II. His father returns to Portugal.

3. Pedro having entered his hereditary dominions, summoned his brother to surrender to the queen, his daughter. The cruelties of Miguel, had already arrayed against him the liberal party, who now rallied under Pedro. The Portuguese clergy branded them as heretics, with whom no faith was to be kept; and thus was civil war sharpened by religious persecution. The fleet of Miguel was captured, Lisbon surrendered, and the usurper fled to Spain. The populace rallied, proclaimed MARIA, broke open the prisons, and liberated 5,000 prisoners. The queen's right was acknowledged by the high powers of Europe; the clergy were humbled, the convents were suppressed, and their property confiscated to the state. Miguel, however, still kept up a cruel partisan warfare; when, on the 24th of April, 1834, a quadruple alliance was signed between the powers of *Portugul*, *Spain*, *France*, and *Great Britain*, which guarantied the throne of Portugal to Maria II. An adequate force was sent from England to maintain her authority. Under these circumstances Portugal was of course ruled by that nation.—Spain had, by a singular coincidence, its young queen ISABELLA II., daughter to Ferdinand VII., whose claim was upheld by the liberal party, and a usurper-uncle, DON CARLOS, who was sustained by the royalists and clergy. The Quadruple Alliance also guarantied the claims of Isabella against Carlos. In 1836, three years after the accession of Isabella, her mother Christina being regent, liberalism was for a time in the ascendant. The order of Jesuits was suppressed, 900 convents were interdicted, and their property confiscated. These violent proceedings strengthened the party of Don Carlos, and renewed for a time the horrors of civil war.

1832. Civil war in Portugal.

1833. July 4th. Lisbon surrenders to Maria.

1834. Qu'druple Alliance.

(Maria was married in 1834, to a son of Eugene Beauharnois, and soon after his death, 1836, to the duke of Saxe Coburg.)

1833. Isabella succeeds Ferdinand VII.

1836. 900 convents interdicted.

4. THE AMERICAN COLONIES OF SPAIN.—The jealous policy of Spain had led her to suppress, as much as possible, all

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2. How was Pedro situated on the death of his father, and what course did he take? Give an account of Miguel. What occurred in Brazil, and what new arrangements were made? Who went to Portugal?—3. What was done by Pedro, and who rallied under his banner? Who were against him and his daughter, and what was the condition of Portugal? What successes had Pedro against Miguel? What number of prisoners were liberated? Who acknowledged the queen's right? What was done with respect to the convents? What powers formed a quadruple alliance? What did the alliance guarantee in respect to the government of Portugal? What in respect to Spain? When did Isabella succeed her father? Who was regent? What was done in 1836? What was the consequence?

intercourse between her extensive American colonies and the rest of the world. Wearied with despotism, and disgusted with the quarrels and crimes of the reigning family, these provinces took advantage of the invasion of Spain by Napoleon, and asserted their independence. This opened an intercourse between them and foreign nations, and their history thenceforth began to be known.

They claim independence.

5. In 1806, GENERAL MIRANDA, a native of CARACCAS, who had served with reputation in the armies of republican France, made a generous, but premature attempt to liberate his native country. But in 1810, the patriots rose again, and although GENERAL MURILLO, with 10,000 troops was sent from Spain, yet the Spanish authorities were deposed, and a new government organized, under the name of the "Confederation of Venezuela." *A congress assembled, independence was declared, and a constitution on republican principles was adopted.* But the numerous clergy were hostile, and soon found an occasion to arrest the progress of public opinion, in the fatal earthquake which occurred March 26, 1812. On that day at 4 o'clock, P. M., with scarce a minute's warning, 4,500 dwellings and 19 churches were swallowed up, and 8,000 people went down to one common grave. The priests represented this dreadful phenomenon as a sign of the particular wrath of heaven, inflicted upon a rebellious and disobedient country, for daring to alter their political condition. The people were dismayed, and the whole province again submitted to royal authority.

1806. Movement in South America.

1810. Venezuela declares independence.

1812. March 26. Earthquake at Caraccas.

6. In 1813, this province was again emancipated by the bold genius and successful military operations of SIMON BOLIVAR. In repeated battles he conquered the Spaniards, expelled them from Caraccas, and then entering New Granada, he drove them from Carthagena, its capital, which he entered on the 16th of August. BUENOS AYRES became independent in 1816, CHILI in 1818, PERU and GUATIMALA in 1821. The Spanish authorities continued to resist, until their defeat at the great battle of Ayacucho. The power of Spain over these extensive countries is broken, and their independence of foreign dominion established. But they seem destined to be rent by domestic factions, and the lawless desire for power, of ambitious military chieftains.†

1813. August 16. Bolivar plants the standard of independence in Carthagena.

(†1855. Unhappily, this remark is still true.)

7 MEXICO.—While under the government of Spain, Mexico was a viceroyalty; the viceroy having all the powers of a king. The Mexicans declared independence in 1813. ITURBIDE, an

4. What policy had Spain pursued with regard to her American colonies? With what were their people wearied and disgusted? What circumstances did they take advantage of, and what do?—**5.** Who made the first attempt to free a Spanish colony,—when was it made, and how did it succeed? What was done in 1810? What occasion was seized by the priests, and what did they do?—**6.** By whom was Venezuela finally emancipated? What is related of New Granada? Of Buenos Ayres? Of Chili? Of Peru and Guatimala, or Central America? At what battle was the Spanish power in America entirely broken?—**7.** What was Mexico while under Spain? When did Mexico declare independence? Give some account of Iturbide.

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. I.

ambitious Mexican, at first opposed the revolution. In 1815, he destroyed or drove to the mountains, all the revolutionary chiefs, except GUERRERO; and in 1822 he restored the vice-royalty. Iturbide then raised his own standard, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, under the title of Augustine I. The populace shouted him, and drew his carriage through the streets of Mexico. But a powerful party, headed by VICTORIA, Guerrero, SANTA ANNA, and other distinguished military men, opposed the new government, and after a bloody struggle, the emperor was, in 1823, compelled to abdicate; but he was allowed to take refuge in Europe on a pension. In 1824 Iturbide returned; and as soon as he stepped upon the shore of his country, he was arrested and shot.

1822. Iturbide emperor.

1823. Compelled to abdicate.

1824. He returns. Iturbide's death.

8. In 1824 Mexico adopted a free republican constitution. Struggles for the Presidency arose. In 1828, Santa Anna, being head of the army, subverted the government by using military force to establish PEDRAZA, his candidate. From this period until that in which the Mexican history became almost identified with the American, Santa Anna remained in the ascendant; although, amidst the frequent civil wars of the period, he was sometimes displaced. Subsequently, he changed the Republic from a federal, to a central system. Anarchy and misrule, insecurity to life and property, prevailed. The Asiatic cholera in 1833 added its ravages, and destroyed in the capital alone, 22,000 persons.

1824. Mexico adopts a free constitution.

1833. Asiatic cholera in Mexico.

9. TEXAS, in extent of territory, was one of the most considerable states of Mexico. Being contiguous to the republic of America, it was filling fast with enterprising citizens, who believed that Mexico would adhere to republican principles. They belonged to that Puritan race, which the old Spanish stock had not forgotten to hate; and they had failed to observe the compact by which AUSTIN, the American founder of Texas, obtained the territory—that the Catholic religion and the Spanish language should be taught in the schools. A quarrel soon grew up between them and the Mexican government, which resulted in war. Santa Anna despatched GENERAL Cos, with a strong force, to the mouth of the river Brasos. GENERAL HOUSTON assumed the command of the Texan forces. He took *Bahia*, the fort of *Goliad;* and finally, with severe loss on both sides, he conquered the *Alamo*—the name given to a fortress in San Antonio de Bexar.

1821. Anglo-American Texas is founded by Austin and his company.

1836. March 2. Texan Declaration of Independence.

10. On the 2d of March, 1836, a convention of delegates drew up and published an able *Declaration of Independence.* Santa Anna, on the 6th of March, arrived at the *Alamo*, with an army of 4,000 men. That fortress, defended by 180 Texans, under

8. What was done by the Mexicans in 1824? What was done by Santa Anna in 1828? What afterwards? What disease prevailed? When? To what extent did it prevail in the capital?—9. Give some account of Texas: of its inhabitants. Who was the American founder of Texas? What compact is spoken of? Did the Americans on their part fulfil it? What next occurred?—10. What was done on the 2d of March, 1836?

command of COLONEL TRAVIS, he assaulted at midnight. At dawn only seven men of the garrison were found alive. They cried for quarter, and being refused, renewed the battle, and fought till every man was slaughtered. More than one thousand of the assailants are said to have perished.

March 6. *THE ALAMO.* Santa Anna's cruelty; 180 killed.

11. After the fall of the Alamo, general Houston, with about 1000 men, fell back upon the Colorado. COLONEL FANNING, with a garrison of 400, was left to defend Goliad; but, inferior in force, he evacuated the fortress. Santa Anna pursued, and cut off his retreat. Fanning surrendered upon the faith of being treated according to the rules of Christian warfare; but Santa Anna caused him and his men to be cruelly put to death. Elated and confident, he then hastened to engage the main body of the Texans, encamped upon the Brasos, whom his cruelty had wrought to fury. Houston, bearing down upon his enemies, thrice his own number, brought them to action so close as to be within half rifle distance; and in less than thirty minutes compelled them to flee. Among the prisoners was Santa Anna, who, as first magistrate of Mexico, entered into a treaty which recognized the independence of Texas, and the Rio-Grande as its boundary. This treaty, when returned to Mexico, he repudiated. A constitution was adopted by Texas, and general Houston was elected president.

March 27. *GOLIAD.* Massacre of colonel Fanning with 400 men.

1836. April 21. *SAN JACINTO.* Houston and the Texans defeat Santa Anna, and gain independence.

12. THE GREEK REVOLUTION.—The desire of liberty among the people, and a more just appreciation of human rights, distinguishes the nineteenth century. In 1820–21 it manifested itself, not only in the rising republics of America, but in Spain, Portugal, Naples, Piedmont,—and lastly, in the Turkish empire, where in Greece it produced permanent effects.

1820-21 Struggles of the people.

13. Russia, as we have seen, had often in her employ able foreigners. Such were the Greeks, COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIAS, ALEXANDER YPSILANTI, and others. Their hearts were set upon the release of their country; and the Russian authorities, willing to weaken the Porte, that they might take its provinces, encouraged them by hopes of aid, to raise the standard of revolt. They formed a secret society, called "the Hetaireia," who were bound by oath to stand for each other, and for the liberties of Greece. They then openly revolted. The Turks, of course, made war upon them to reduce them to submission. Russia having thus divided the Turkish empire against itself, treacherously withheld her promised aid, and left the Greeks to fight their own battles. The struggle with them was now, not for liberty only, but for life; and there is nothing in the history of ancient Greece to compare with the fierce valor with which the mod-

Greek revolution begins.

10. Describe the military operations till after the fall of the Alamo.—**11.** From the fall of the Alamo to the battle of San Jacinto. Relate that battle and its consequences.—**12.** By what is the nineteenth century distinguished? How did this spirit manifest itself in the years 1820-21? To what empire did Greece at this time belong?—**13.** What Greeks were in the service of Russia, what did they desire, and what encouragement did they have? What did they then do? What part did Russia now take? What was the character of the struggle in which the Greeks were now engaged?

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. I.

ern Greeks resisted their oppressors. Even their women took arms.

1821. The patriarch of Constantinople slain.

14. Turkish vengeance attacked first the Greek clergy; and GREGORY, the venerable patriarch of Constantinople, was barbarously slain, at the door of his sanctuary. This act roused the Greeks, and appalling horrors were perpetrated in the conflicts which ensued. The Greeks were without a government, and without support, except what they received from charitable associations in Great Britain, France, and America. Yet they proceeded, in 1822, *to form a union under an independent federative government.* The Persians having now invaded the Turkish empire, the sultan was obliged to send a powerful army to the Euphrates; and he also placed a strong military force upon the Danube, to watch certain hostile movements of Russia. One of his own vassals, also, the bold and desperate ALI PACHA, of Albania, was in open rebellion against him. These troubles compelled him for a season to relax his operations against the revolted Greeks; but having at length purchased a peace with Persia, beheaded Ali Pacha, and entered into friendly relations with Russia, he was again ready to prosecute the Greek war.

1822. Greeks form a government.

Scio. Pop. 120,000. The Sciotes massacred.

15. Fifteen thousand of the most barbarous of the Asiatic Turks were let loose upon the beautiful island of Scio. The Sciotes resisted; but were overpowered, and their little paradise laid waste,—and 40,000 men, women, and unresisting children were massacred, while 30,000 were carried into Mahometan captivity. The Turkish fleet now took on board the murderers who were prepared to desolate the Morea. The Ipsariotes, with the courage of desperation, grappled their fire-ships to the ship commanded by the Turkish admiral, which blew up, destroying three thousand men.

They are avenged by the people of Ipsara.

(1824. The Greeks rais'd money by a loan obtained in England.)

16. KURCHID PACHA, at the head of 25,000 Turks, passed the straits of Thermopylæ, and inhumanly laid waste the Morea. The Greek chieftains, NICHETAS, DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI, and COLOCOTRONI, occupied the straits which the enemy had passed, and cut off his communications. The Turkish commander, reduced to extremities, offered to evacuate the Grecian territory, which was refused him. He then made a desperate effort to break through the Greek defences in the night. But Nichetas fell upon the confused and bewildered Turks, and cut up and destroyed the whole army. After this, the Turks made but little progress in Greece, until IBRAHIM PACHA, of Egypt, was appointed by the sultan, governor of Greece, and charged with the management of the war. He opened the campaign of 1826 with energy, and

(† 1824. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, having embarked himself and his fortune in the generous cause of Grecian liberty.)

14. Who were the first objects of the vengeance of the Turks? In what year did the Greeks form an independent government? What circumstances for a time called off the attention of the Turks from the Greek war? —**15.** What was the first act of the Turks after this suspension? What numbers were massacred and carried away prisoners at Scio? What was done by the men of Ipsara?—**16.** What military operations are next related? When the great commander, Ibrahim Pacha, was sent to Greece by the sultan, what occurred?

the conquest of Greece seemed inevitable. In this alarming crisis, the Greeks implored aid of the Christian powers.

17. England now interfered, and on the 6th of July, 1827, by *The Treaty of London*, the ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia, guarantied the pacification of Greece; and the ministers of the three powers notified the Turkish government, that "Greece must thereafter govern herself." The Turks rejected the offered pacification of the three powers, and Ibrahim, with the Turkish-Egyptian fleet, entered the bay of Navarino. While lying there in order of battle, the combined British, French, and Russian fleets approached, and a deadly conflict ensued. The Turkish armada of 110 ships fought with desperation. Not a flag was struck, and the whole fleet was either burnt, sunk, or disabled. Hostilities now ceased, and the sultan soon after acceded to the treaty of London.

1827. Treaty of London. Settles the affairs of Greece.

1827. *Battle of NAVARINO.*

Peace.

18. The Greeks had chosen a republican form of government, and made count Capo d'Istrias their president; but the combined powers, having decided that the government must be monarchical, conferred the crown upon prince Otho, second son of Louis, king of Bavaria. His ministers, in organizing the government, gratified the people by establishing the religion of the Greek church; which is also that of Russia.* Commerce and agriculture began to revive and schools were encouraged. On the 5th of July, 1834, a royal decree was made to encourage the spreading of female education over Greece, by the establishment of a school at Athens for the instruction of female teachers.† The Greeks had been long petitioning for a charter of rights. Not receiving this just claim, they combined, and in the summer of 1843 compelled Otho to grant them a constitutional government.

(†1834. "This school was projected by a society of ladies in the U. States.")

1843. Greek constitution.

CHAPTER II.

The British Empire.

1. Until the close of the wars of the French revolution, the attitude of Great Britain had been warlike. She had stood the bulwark of Europe against the encroachments of Napoleon, but in so doing had subjected herself to immense sacrifices. Her

1816. National debt.

* Owing to this sympathy in religion, the Greeks are in favor of the Russians, while the remembrance of past wrongs sets them against the Turks, as in the war now pending (1854) they have manifested; and they have therefore been checked by England and France, which are now allied against Russia.

17. What power now interfered, and what treaty was made? What notice was given to the Turkish authorities, and how did they receive it? Relate the battle which followed, with its results.—**18.** What government had the Greeks chosen? What form of government did the allied powers impose upon them, and whom give them for a king? What is said of religion and education in Greece? What has lately taken place in Greece in respect to a constitution?

Chap. II.—**1.** What was the attitude of Great Britain during the wars with Napoleon?

debt amounted to more than the whole resources of the kingdom, if applied to no other purpose, could pay in forty years.† As usual, war had been a season of excitement and intoxication; and peace, like the sudden withdrawal of a fever, left the nation languid and exhausted. Hundreds of thousands had been provided for, who were at once thrown out of employ; the nation expending less by £50,000,000 annually, than in the years of the war. Want bred discontent and murmurs. America, the best customer of England,* was suffering a similar depression, so that foreign trade failed to afford relief. Seasons were unfavorable, and harvests scanty; wages low, and provisions high. Laborers pressed by necessity, combined to extort higher wages. Masters could give no more, and discharged their operatives. Writers took advantage of these disaffections to sow disorganizing principles; and the faults of the English government, real and imaginary, became the agitating theme of her discontented people. Vast assemblages met in the open air, whose orators harangued them on their poverty, contrasted with the luxury of those, who, doing nothing, rioted in the nation's wealth. But they chiefly fixed on the grievance of the unequal representation in the house of commons,—by which Manchester, with 187,000 inhabitants, and other large manufacturing cities, had no representative in parliament; while the borough of Old Sarum, with only twelve inhabitants, and fifty others similarly situated and called "*rotten boroughs*," were each represented—and by the creatures of the ministry. The cry of these people was for a radical reform of these abuses. Hence they were called "The Radicals."

(†Fund'd, £816,000,000. Unfunded, £41,000,000.

The five last years of the war G. Britain annually expended about £109,000,000. First five years of peace, £64,000,000. Since still less.)

("Rotten boroughs," places which since the time when the representation was apportioned had declined in population.)

A fleet was sent to Algiers under LORD EXMOUTH, who put an entire stop to the piracy of the Algerines,—a good work begun by the Americans. After the city had been bombarded by the English, the Dey bound himself by treaty to deliver all Christian slaves, and no more to make Christian captives.

2. In 1819, disturbances became more alarming. Both in England and Scotland, vast field meetings were held; and the throne and the houses of parliament were overwhelmed with petitions. The more violent were preparing by secret organization and nocturnal trainings, to raise the standard of open rebellion. On the 16th of August 50,000 people of all ages and both sexes, went forth from Manchester to hold a meeting in the fields, with banners, where floated the characters "Liberty or Death," "Annual Parliaments," "No Corn Laws," &c. None wore an offen-

1819. Aug. 16. "Mass Meeting" in Manchester.

* So much the best customer, that when in 1836 all the exports from Great Britain to every part of the world, *including her own provinces*, amounted to £53,368,000, those to our republic were £12,425,000,—nearly one-quarter of the whole.

1. What do you learn of her national debt in 1816? What was the first effect of peace? What was the difference of the national expenditure during the last years of the war and the first of the peace? What was the actual expenditure in each? (See side note.) Describe the progress of discontent among the people. What grievance was complained of? Describe the origin of the term "the Radicals." What did Lord Exmouth accomplish?—2. What was the state of things in 1817–18?

sive weapon, and the speaker was just expressing his confident hope of their quiet demeanor, when suddenly a body of cavalry came upon them, dashed through their thickest ranks, trampling them to death, and cutting them down with sabres! Thus more than 400 peaceable citizens were massacred. This severe measure was followed, Nov. 13th, by "*The Six Acts*," which embodied strong measures for preventing riotous assemblages,—empowering magistrates to enter houses to search for arms by day or night. These measures produced quiet, but not content.

Massacre, or "military execution" of 400.

3. On the death of the aged and insane monarch, George III., the prince regent, now GEORGE IV., was invested with full sovereignty. He was an immoral man. No cruelty, exercised on the mind and character, could exceed that with which he had treated his wife, CAROLINE of Brunswick. She was a woman of high spirit, and being made unhappy in England, she had been abroad for some years. She now came home to claim a part in the approaching coronation. Her return was met by a prosecution for breach of the marriage vow, instituted by her husband, and odious to the nation; as the prosecutor was notoriously guilty himself, and had done every thing the opposite of affording her a husband's protection. After a trial she was acquitted by the judges; but she was not allowed to share in the coronation. This was celebrated with pomp, and at an expense of £262,000; notwithstanding it was a season of such distress in Ireland, that more than 200,000 persons were without the means of subsistence, and many were daily starving to death.

1820. Jan. 29. George IV. succeeds his father.

1821. July 19. Coronation of George IV.

Queen Caroline was defended by Brougham.

4. In the succeeding years, England sometimes took a ground with regard to the "Holy Alliance," which checked their tyrannical proceedings. She caused the independence of Greece from the Turkish yoke to be recognized; but she united with the other nations in prohibiting a republican form of government, and imposing on that people a foreign king.

1822. Congress at Verona.

THE LIVERPOOL MINISTRY.

5. The catholics in Ireland had suffered, since their conquest by William III., grievous privations; but their condition had gradually been made better. In 1778 a law was abolished by which children of that denomination were deprived of the inheritance of parents; and another which forbade a catholic to keep school on pain of imprisonment. In 1791 their places of worship and schools were tolerated, and they were allowed to practise law. In 1793 they were permitted to hold offices in the army and navy. The catholic question was again agitated, and LORD JOHN RUSSELL introduced a bill by which the catholics were permitted to share in all municipal offices of power and

(Lord J. Russel's "Corporation and Test Bill.")

THE CANNING MINISTRY.

2. Relate the occurrences of the 16th of August, 1819, at Manchester. What was done by parliament the November following?—3. Who became king, and at what time? What was his character, and his treatment of his wife? Who was she? What course did she pursue? What is said of the coronation as to expense? What better use does it seem that the money might have been put to, as it respects the people of Ireland?—4. What is said of the course of England as respects the Holy Alliance?—5. Give an account of the progress of emancipation in Ireland up to the time of the Wellington ministry.

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. II.

THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY.

1829. "Catholic Emancipation."

trust. But they were yet dissatisfied, and in Ireland, "The Catholic Association," at the head of which was DANIEL O'CONNELL, contrived means to get so entire a control over the whole catholic population, comprising the greater part of the Irish people, as to levy a tribute from them under the name of rent. The duke of Wellington became prime minister, and contrary to expectation he made it his policy to settle this question by *concession*. He therefore, though with great difficulty, carried through parliament laws granting the catholics the highest offices in the judiciary and the legislature. O'Connell, however, soon found other subjects of agitation, and contrived to keep and increase his authority over the people. His principle subject of complaint was the legislative union of Ireland with England, and the "*Repeal*" meetings held under his auspices, were attended by hundreds of thousands. He was apprehended, tried, and imprisoned, and although liberated, he soon after died.

Irish affairs to 1844.

GREY MINISTRY.

1830. Oct. 26. Accession of William IV.

6. William IV. succeeded his brother, George IV. The French revolution of the "Three Days" brought afresh to the people desires for the reformation of abuses, especially of the unequal representation in the house of commons. The house itself was now favorable to the REFORM. The *Reform Bill* was brought in by LORD BROUGHAM, and after many struggles on the part of its friends, it passed to the great joy of the nation at large.* Old Sarum, and fifty-five other "rotten boroughs," whose members had been sent into the house of commons, either by the crown or nobility, were by this bill disfranchised; and 42 manufacturing cities and flourishing places, were now first empowered to send their representatives. In HANOVER the people felt the impulse towards an increase of political liberty, and the English government gave them a new constitution, by which they have a legislature of two branches. Some one of the royal family of England was to constitute the chief executive. In 1833, *Great Britain abolished colonial slavery; parliament granting* £20,000,000 *to remunerate the slave owners.* MR. WILBERFORCE was active in procuring these laws.

1832. June 7. Reform bill passes.

1833. Slavery abolished.

MELBOURNE MINISTRY.

1834. Poor law amendment.

7. In 1834, parliament passed "The Poor Law Amendment Act." The poor laws in England and Wales had dispensed large sums to the poor; but great abuses had been reported to parliament by persons employed to investigate. Paupers were so provided for, that their condition was better than that of the independent laborer, who had to sustain his part of the enormous expenditure. By the many officers employed in dispen-

* The principal supporters of this bill,—lord Brougham, lord John Russel, earl Grey, and lord Althorpe, received presents of gold cups purchased by penny subscriptions, to which 300,000 persons contributed.

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5. What policy did Wellington pursue, and what carry through parliament? What subjects of agitation employed O'Connell and his party?—6. Who succeeded George IV.? What do you understand by the Reform Bill, and what can you relate respecting it? What was done in Hanover? What laws did parliament make regarding slavery? What liberal sum appropriate?—7. What is said of the operation of the poor laws?

sing the fund a considerable part of it was absorbed. The "Amendment Act" provided that the relief of the poor should be placed in the hands of *three commissioners*, who are empowered to appoint their assistants. The great amount of pauperism led to the belief that the population was in excess, and the consequent encouragement of emigration to the United States, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Brougham brought forward in the house of commons, a plan of popular education, and lord John Russell a project for the "Reform of Municipal Corporations," both of which passed into laws.

PEEL MIN. 4 mo. **1834 to 1836.**

8. After a short reign in which England had advanced in political liberty, industrial arts, and mercantile enterprise, William IV. died, and was succeeded by his niece, VICTORIA. On account of the Salic law she is excluded from a throne in Germany; and ERNEST, the oldest surviving son of George III., became king of Hanover. He dying in 1851, was succeeded by his son George V.—A rebellion in Canada, which Great Britain ruled with much moderation, now broke out, chiefly among the disaffected of the French population, improperly aided by individuals of the United States. But it appeared, that, though the rebels showed fighting courage, they had neither well-digested plans, nor strict concert; and the rebellion was soon crushed.

MELBOURNE MIN. RESTORED. **1837.** June 20. Victoria succeeds William IV.

Rebellion in Canada.

9. THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA continued to extend. In 1816 the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon were conquered from France. In 1815, by a war with the natives, the English obtained Kumaoon and the mountain passes; and the same year the native kingdom of Candy in Ceylon. In 1818, a last effort of the Mahrattas was quelled, and their whole country subjected. In 1824, in a war with BIRMAH, the British conquered its north-eastern states, which were ceded, together with an annual tribute in 1825, at the *Peace of Yandabu*. In 1814 the charter of the East India Company was modified, and their monopoly limited to twenty years. At the close of 1833, the China trade being free to all British subjects, difficulties occurred between the English traders and the Chinese, in regard to the sale of opium, which the authorities of that Empire had interdicted as hurtful to the people. The English continued to bring large quantities; the Chinese took prisoners the buyers, and compelled them to throw overboard the deleterious drug, to the value of £2,000,000. The English government took up the quarrel,—attacked the Chinese, and obtained such military advantages, that the emperor made peace by submitting to pay the English $11,000,000, to throw open five of his ports, and cede in perpetuity the island of Hong-Kong.

1825. Peace of Yandabu. Birmah cedes five provinces, and pays £1,500,000 yearly tribute.

Unrighteous interference of the British government.

1841. Island of Hong-Kong gained from China.

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7. Of their amendment? Of emigration? What further laws did this period of reform produce?—**8.** What is remarked concerning the short reign of William IV.? Who succeeded him? Who became sovereign of Hanover? Give some account of the rebellion in Canada.—**9.** Give an account of the growth of the British empire in India.

Modern His.

PERI'D IX. CHAP. II.

1843. May 18. Dr. Chalmers and the Evangelical party found the Free Church.

10. Yet, with an empire on which the sun never sets, there are home-bred clouds in the horizon of Great Britain. She has a great national debt. The ardent Irish are ruled by the catholics, and hence at enmity with the British government; and now its all-powerful aristocracy have against them, in "the Free Church," the bone and sinew of the nationality of Scotland. When in the reign of Queen Anne, the Scots merged their parliament into that of Great Britain, it was on the condition that their church should be left free. But the Bolingbroke ministry procured a law, giving to the aristocracy of Scotland a right to the disposal of the church livings. These lay-patrons, at first, forebore to impose pastors on unwilling congregations. When they did attempt this legal abuse, a majority of the General Assembly of the Scottish Church, with the venerable CHALMERS at their head, refused to ordain. The lay-patrons, attempting coercion, carried the case before the British House of Lords, and there obtained a decision in their favor. At the next meeting of the Assembly, the moderator declared, that not being free, that body could no longer legislate for the Church. He rose—left the house, and 500 devoted ministers followed him; voluntarily relinquishing their right in $14,000,000 of church

10. In whose reign was the Scotch parliament merged into the English? On what condition did the Scots give their consent? By what law was this condition contravened? What was at first the course of the lay patrons? When they attempted to enforce the legal abuse, what was done by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland? Who was the leading member? What course did the lay-patrons pursue, and what decision obtain? Relate what occurred at the next meeting of the General Assembly.

property. But their people gloried in the act, and large voluntary contributions were soon obtained for "The Free Church of Scotland." Five hundred new churches were built, and 800 congregations formed.

1843.

CHAPTER III.

France and the Holy Alliance, including a general view of Continental Europe, from 1815 to 1844.

1815.

1. On the final abdication of Napoleon, the command of the French army devolved on marshal Davoust. By a military convention with Blucher and Wellington, he withdrew his army behind the Loire; and Paris was again occupied with foreign troops, under whose protection Louis XVIII., a second time, took possession of the throne. France was now compelled to surrender some of her most flourishing provinces,—to maintain, for five years, a foreign army, in eighteen fortresses on the north and east—to pay a tribute of 700,000,000 francs—and to restore the works of art to the nations from which Napoleon had taken them. Marshal Ney was condemned and shot, contrary to the treaty of capitulation. Murat, who had been deposed, made a foolish attempt to regain the throne of Naples; but he was taken as he landed on the shore, and afterwards shot. Alexander of Russia, having assumed the title of czar and king of Poland, gave the Poles, by a charter, the semblance of constitutional liberty; and appointed Constantine, his brother, commander-in-chief of the kingdom.

July 6. Louis XVIII. re-enters Paris.

July 7. Davoust retires.

(15th, Napoleon delivers himself to the English.)

1815.

2. The grand league called the Holy Alliance was now formed at Paris, by Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and although with high pretensions of religion, yet its real object, as interpreted by its acts, was to crush the spirit of constitutional liberty, introduced into Europe by the American revolution, and thus to quiet the monarchies in irresponsible absolutism. The originators of this league were Alexander of Russia, and Clement, Prince of Metternich, the Richelieu of his time, who had already for ten years been the real ruler of Austria. As minister to France, he had by his seductive elegance of speech and manner first gained the ear of Napoleon, and then wheedled him into the Austrian marriage;—thus creating in him a false dependence on Austria, which, at a moment then anticipated by this wily statesman, was withdrawn, and Napoleon, as we have seen, ruined.

Sept. 26, at Paris, **League of the Holy Alliance.**

Metternich, (born 1773, ambassador from Austria to France, 1806, made prime minister of Austria in 1809.)

10. What did the 500 ministers relinquish? What is this division of the church called? (observe the quotation marks.) What followed?

Chap. III.—1. What occurred in Paris on the abdication of Napoleon? To what were the French compelled by the allies? What is related of Marshal Ney? What was the fate of Murat? What was done by Alexander in respect to Poland?—2. What nations entered into a league? What was it called, and what was its real character? Who were its principal contrivers? What was the character of Metternich, as shown by his course with respect to Napoleon?

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. III.

President of all the congresses held by the "Holy Alliance."

Wherever delegates of the allied powers were met to legislate, Metternich was President of the Congress; and during its recess he was its Executive. This gave him the virtual headship of continental Europe; and, contented with the reality of power without its show, he retained it for more than thirty years. Sitting at Vienna, as the spider by his web, his Argus-eyes watched the feebler powers—and if any of their people presumed to form for themselves free institutions, forth darted the Austrian troops—violated their nationality, and deprived them of their liberty.*

3. To produce the full calm of despotism, Metternich studied to learn what privileges the people could have, which would not interfere with his system,—and to forestall their wishes, as far as was consistent with absolutism. Hence he patronized improvements in the arts, and in agriculture. Education, too, he fostered; yet only so far as the divine right of kings was inculcated by the closely-watched instructors. The rights of individuals were systematically and most unscrupulously violated in the secret government *bureaux*,† especially by opening and taking notes of private letters sent by mail.—Towards Russia, the attitude of Metternich was always humble.

(† Hence the modern term "beaureaucracy.")

England, having in her government a mixture of both absolutism and its opposite, if at any time her ministry were found too closely fraternizing with the League, then their more liberal co-patriots, armed with the eloquence of natural justice, called them, in parliament, to a stern account. Hence we find England

* "With a gigantic mind, he spread his toils over the whole continent —had his spies in all the capitals of Europe: in Portugal, he was with the Miguels; in Spain, France, and in Italy, with the aristocrats and priests." "In the support of his system, nations and their rights became as chattels in his hands, which he disposed of at pleasure, where he could effect the greatest advantage. He sacrificed the Greeks to the Turks, the Poles to the Russians, and the Italians to their oppressors. He occupied the States of the Church with Austrian armies upon the slightest disturbance." "Even as late as two years before he surrendered his power, he extinguished the little republic of Cracow, the last refuge of Polish nationality; and the very last year of his more than imperial sway, he opposed the liberal party of Switzerland, and supported their opponents, the Sonderbond, as is said, by the 'material aid' of a million of dollars." The favorite policy of Metternich was "to govern through the DIVISION of the different nationalities of the empire." We make these quotations from Stiles' able "History of Austria, 1848–49." *Is it possible to suppose that Metternich should have failed to embrace in his all-pervading policy that nation, from whose lead in free institutions the absolutists of Europe had suffered most, and had most to fear?* For the author's views on this subject, see her "History of the Republic of America," especially the part beginning on p. 451. In 1831, Mr. WHEATON, then in London on a visit, and after a residence in northern Europe, asserted, in the author's hearing, that one of the measures was to send here convicts, the sooner to bring us to ruin by anarchy. The papers of the day (Jan. 1854) show late developments made in New York, proving the fact that this Metternich policy is still practised.

2. What gave him the virtual headship of continental Europe? How long did he retain his power, and why? By what comparison does your author describe his operations? (*For proof see note.*)—3. In what respect, and how far, did Metternich consult the wishes of the people? In what respect were the rights of individuals violated? What was the attitude of Metternich towards Russia? How do we find England in respect to the Holy Alliance?

sometimes acting with, and sometimes against the "Holy Alliance." When at its first organization George IV. was invited to become a party to the League, he declined giving it his signature, although he expressed his approval of its principles.

1818. Congress of monarchs at Aix-la-Chapelle: (1820 at Troppau—1821 at Laybach—1822 at Verona.)

4. At the *congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, France became a member of the Holy Alliance. This congress established the principle of an "armed intervention;" or, in other words, the members of the Holy Alliance agreed to assist each other with their whole military force, against their subjects, in case of a revolt in either kingdom.* At the congress which convened at Troppau, these principles were still further extended, and the *right was claimed to interfere by coercion in the domestic affairs of all other nations.* This pretended right was exercised in relation to the affairs of *Spain, Portugal, and Naples.* The people of all these kingdoms had obtained better securities for their liberties, by adopting free constitutions. Their respective rulers had sworn to be governed by them, and the citizens felt that they had secured the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. But Metternich, in the name of the "Holy Alliance," sent armies, broke up the domestic arrangements of the people, abrogated their constitutions, and restored the sovereigns to absolute power.

High-handed measures of the Holy Alliance.

1823. Dec. 2. The "Monroe Doctrine" promulgated in the annual message to congress.

These acts of gross violence against the sovereignty of nations were abhorrent to all conscientious and enlightened men, not only in Europe, but in America. The government of the United States, through president Monroe, took solemn notice of them; and declared that such principles should not be extended to any part of the American continent.

(May 9, 1826, the coronation of Charles X. took place at Rheims.)

5. In *France*, the principles of the Holy Alliance created great excitement; and they were boldly denounced in the chamber of deputies. The ministry became alarmed, and were proceeding to extreme measures, when public attention was diverted by the death of Louis XVIII. His brother, the duke of Artois, a bigot in politics and religion, ascended the throne, under the title of CHARLES X. As liberal ideas gained ground with the people, the government became more and more agitated with alarm. The return of Lafayette, from a triumphal visit to the United States, was watched with apprehension. The arbitrary VILLELE was at the head of the ministry, and he had obtained a majority in the French chamber of deputies by controlling the elections. But this short-sighted expedient only increased the general disaffection.

1826. Return of Lafayette from America.

6. Pending the struggle with Napoleon, the sovereigns of

4. What principles did the allied monarchs adopt at Aix-la-Chapelle, with regard to their own subjects? What at Troppau in regard to interfering with the domestic affairs of other nations? What nations attempted to make free governments, and were prevented? By whom? How? How did this violation of the sovereignty of nations affect the minds of conscientious men? What was done in America?—5. How did the French receive the doctrines of the Holy Alliance? What change of sovereigns occurred? What is said in reference to Lafayette? What is said of Villele?

Germany had promised their subjects, what, by their progress in intelligence they ardently desired, constitutional governments; but when the war was over, few remembered their engagements. The king of Bavaria and the duke of Baden, however, in spite of the Holy Alliance, fulfilled theirs in good faith. These states and Prussia have given great attention to primary education.

1833. Commercial League of the German States.

A Commercial League, under the auspices of Prussia, was formed, connecting in a new bond almost all the states which formerly belonged to the Germanic body. This league is called the "*Zoll Verein.*"

1826. December. Death of Alexander. Accession of Nicholas.

7. On the death of Alexander I. of Russia—which the civilized world regretted—Constantine, his brother, who had been appointed commander of Poland, was declared emperor; but he renounced his hereditary rights in favor of his brother NICHOLAS, who assumed the government, and dated his reign from the death of Alexander. He repelled an invasion of the *Persians* under ABBAS MIRZA, and compelled him to cede to Russia large territories on both sides of the river Araxes.

(Nicholas, in 1844, visited England to arrange, as appears (1854), the division of Turkey.)

1828. War between Russia and Turkey.

8. Mahmoud II., the sultan of *Turkey*, took occasion from an insurrection of the Janizaries, to attack and destroy the dangerous power of that body, the prætorians of Turkey. He modelled his armies on the European system, and placed himself in a hostile attitude against Russia, then occupied with the Persian war. The Russian forces, amounting to 200,000, invaded his kingdom, and after numerous sieges and battles, in which victory repeatedly changed sides, at length prevailed. *Having passed the Balkan Mountains*, the Russians occupied *Adrianople*, the second city in the Turkish empire, where, in 1829, they dictated the terms of a peace by which they obtained the free navigation of the Black Sea and Dardanelles. Subsequently, by the treaty of *Unkiar Skelessi*, the Porte engaged to close those straits against any other nation, at the demand of Russia. This alarmed England, lest Russia should, by subjugating Turkey, get a preponderating power... The able viceroy of *Egypt*, MEHEMET ALI, sent his son IBRAHIM with an army, who overran Syria, and defeated the Turks at the battle of Konieh. The English, fearing that Russia, already too powerful, should annihilate Turkey and possess Constantinople, interfered, and obliged Mehemet to withdraw his forces, and still acknowledge his vassalage to the sultan; but the subjection was rather nominal than real.

1829. Peace of Adrianople.

1833. Peace of Unkiar Skelessi.

1832. *KONIEH.* Ibrahim defeats the Turks, who lose 30,000.

1848. Mehemet Ali succeeded first by his son Ibrahim, then by his nephew Abbas Pacha.

9. Egypt greatly improved in arts, agriculture, and commerce under the direction of Mehemet Ali. Ibrahim succeeded him in the viceroyalty of Egypt in 1848. He died two months after-

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6. What is said of Germany in regard to its progress? To the promises of the sovereigns and their fulfilment? To education? The Commercial League?—**7** When occurred the death of Alexander? What is said of Nicholas?—**8.** What was done by Mahmoud of Turkey? Give an account of the war between Turkey and Russia. What was obtained by Russia at the treaty of Adrianople? Of Unkiar Skelessi? What did the English apprehend? What occurred in Syria? What did England oblige Mehemet to do?—**9.** What was the state of Egypt under Mehemet Ali? What two persons succeeded him in quick succession, and in what year?

and was succeeded by his able nephew ABBAS PACHA... ABDUL MEDJID succeeded Mahmoud II. as sultan of Turkey, July 1, 1839. None of his predecessors have shown equal liberality in regard to religious toleration, civility to strangers, and the improvement of his people. Knowledge is breaking in upon the Turks, and even, in some measure, extending to the harem.

1839. Mahmoud II. succeeded by Abdul Medjid.

10. After the coronation of Charles X. in *France*, the ultra-absolutists and Jesuits were taken into favor with the king. They were opposed with great energy and boldness by the liberals. To take off public attention from their measures, and make themselves popular with the nation, the ministry made a war with Algiers. It was ably conducted, and ended in the subjugation of that country; but the ministry obtained little credit, and the elections were carried against them. This they attributed to the influence of "a free press," which, they said, "was at all times an instrument of disorder and sedition." On the 26th of July, 1830, they published the famous "*Ordinances*." The first dissolved the chamber of deputies; the second suspended the liberty of the press; while the third and fourth presented a new and arbitrary law of election, to be carried into immediate execution. This was the signal for "*The Revolution of the Three Days;*" which, like the American, was a contest for principle. Under the guidance of the venerable Lafayette, "The standard" around which the liberal French, as if moved by one spirit, involuntarily rallied, it was effected during the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, with the loss of only 1,000 lives. Lafayette was again made commander-in-chief of the national guards. Charles and the royal family escaped to Scotland. The chamber of deputies, at the recommendation of Lafayette, made LOUIS PHILIPPE, of the family of Orleans, "King of the French." The late ministers were tried and imprisoned at Ham; but after a few years set at liberty by Louis Philippe. Hereditary nobility was abolished, and the elective franchise extended.

1829. War with Algiers.

THE LAST OF THE BOURBONS.

"THE THREE DAYS."

1830. July 27, 28, and 29.

Louis Philippe (son of Egalité, duke of Orleans.)

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

11. The severity of the Russian government in *Poland*, with the loss of national existence, had always been intolerable to that ancient people. An extensive conspiracy of the youth of the first families was formed to liberate their country. Their operations were at first carried on in secret; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the prisons were crowded with Polish victims. On the evening of the 19th of November, 1830, a young Polish officer entered the military school at Warsaw and called the youth to arms. Accompanied by the students of the university, they forced their way into the palace of Constantine, who escaped by a secret passage. The insurrection became general. Forty thousand Polish troops and citizens, having armed themselves

Discontent of the Poles.

1830. Nov. 19. Insurrection of Warsaw.

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9. What change of sovereigns occurred in Turkey, and when? What is the course pursued by Abdul Medjid?—**10.** Who were favored by Charles X.? What was done by the liberals? What war was got up, and how did it result? What was enjoined by the Ordinances? What three days are mentioned, and what was done during the time? Who was the leader at this time? Who, at the recommendation of Lafayette, was made king?

from the public arsenal, expelled the Russian troops from Warsaw. A Polish diet was assembled, and independence declared. The emperor Nicholas issued a proclamation denouncing the patriots as rebels. A succession of sanguinary battles followed, in which the Poles were at first victorious; but single-handed, they were unable to resist the giant power of Russia. They concentrated their forces around Warsaw, where, after several days of continued fighting, their armies were defeated; Warsaw was taken, its defenders slaughtered, and Russian despotism re-established.

1831. Russians take Warsaw—Poland again enslaved.

12. The French revolution of 1830 was immediately followed by that of *Belgium*. The Belgic people, always French in their institutions and feelings, had been, at the congress of Vienna, arbitrarily annexed to Holland. They now seized the opportunity to sever themselves. A national congress was assembled, which declared the independence of Belgium, and in 1832 adopted a constitutional monarchy. The representatives of the five powers, Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in London, arranged the boundaries of the new kingdom, and apportioned the national debt between Belgium and Holland. LEOPOLD, of Saxe Coburg, the widowed son-in-law of George IV. of England, was made king. Leopold afterwards married LOUISA, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe. The great and good Lafayette died May 1, 1834. The people gathered in throngs to his burial, and wept as for a FATHER.*

1834. (May 1. Died the great and good Lafayette.)

13. Repeated attempts upon the life of Louis Philippe were made the pretence for so strengthening his power and his military arrangements, that he wholly abridged the liberties of the French people, completely shackled the press, and placed Paris under military despotism. He, however, bent in some things to the spirit of the age. His government patronized schools for the improvement of the common people; and although his power promptly quelled their insurrections, yet he gratified the feelings of the French, by asking of the British, the remains of him whose conquests gave them, for a time, such a proud eminence among the nations. A warlike vessel was sent to St. Helena. The grass-grown nook was disturbed, and its willows no longer wave over the grave of Napoleon. Attended by six hundred thousand persons,—borne on a glittering car, the conqueror again enters Paris. But death has conquered him; and it is but dust and ashes, which is borne aloft, in that pompous ceremonial. The spirit, which once gave such mighty energy, is gone—we know not whither.

La Belle Poule sent to St. Helena after the remains of Napoleon.

1840. Dec. 6. Napoleon re-interred in Paris.

* So said, to the author, Nov. 6, 1854, the superintendent of the cemetery of the Rue Pecpus, who superintended his funeral, and buried him there with his family, beside his wife, self-sacrificed for him. The Montmorencies, the Rochefoucaults, the Polignacs, and a few other families of the old French noblesse, are buried in this small private cemetery.

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11. Relate the last valiant struggle of the Poles.—**12.** What account can you give of Belgium? When occurred the death of Lafayette?—**13.** What has been the course of Louis Philippe? In what respect did he bend to the spirit of the age? In what particular did he gratify the French people? Relate some particulars of the second funeral of Napoleon.

CHAPTER IV.

The Republic of America.

1. In the treaty of Ghent, between Great Britain and the United States, the contracting nations were, in regard to territory, restored to their respective limits before the contest. Great Britain had not formally relinquished "the right of search," but she had learned, that she could not exercise it on the Americans with impunity... Commodore Decatur was dispatched with a formidable naval force into the Mediterranean, to chastise the piratical powers on the coast of Barbary. The Algerines were humbled. Their shipping was captured, their defences destroyed, and the terrified Dey, while his chief city lay exposed to the fire of Decatur's guns, consented to make compensation for his past injuries to American commerce, and to withdraw his claims to the tribute, which the American republic, as well as Europe, had previously submitted to the disgrace of paying. Tunis and Tripoli were also compelled to agree to humiliating terms of peace.

1815. Americans chastise the Algerines.

2. The efforts of congress were now directed to improve the internal condition and prosperity of the Union. The Bank of the United States, which had been established during Washington's administration, was re-chartered, with a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars; and a tariff of duties on foreign commerce was established, whose object was to secure some of the more common domestic manufactures against a ruinous foreign competition... James Monroe, a citizen of Virginia, succeeded Madison in the presidency, by a vote nearly unanimous. His administration was distinguished as "the era of good feeling..." The federal Union, enlarged by the admission of new states,† increased steadily in general prosperity. Its ocean boundary on the southeast was perfected by the purchase of Florida, from Spain, for $5,000,000. All internal duties and taxes were abolished; and the surviving soldiers of the revolution were relieved from poverty by the grant of adequate pensions.

(Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, each had the presidency two terms, and then patriotically declined a re-election.)

1817. Mr. Monroe.

(†Michigan was admitted in 1837, making 26 states —double the old thirteen.)

1819-20 Purchase of Florida.

3. By invitation from the American government, general Lafayette arrived in New York, August, 1824, and was met by a warmth of national friendship and gratitude beyond his most sanguine anticipations. His progress through the twenty-four states of the republic was one continued triumphal procession. In consequence of his services and expenditures, congress made him a grant of $200,000, and a valuable township of land in Florida. After having been present at the inauguration of the younger Mr. Adams, March 4th, 1825, he embarked on board

1824. Visit of Lafayette.

("General Lafayette," he now made his card of address: declining his hereditary title, "the marquis de la Fayette.")

1. What is said of the treaty of Ghent? Of the war with Algiers? —2. What two measures of congress are here related? What change of presidents occurred? What is here mentioned in the side-notes? What was the character of Mr. Monroe's administration, and the condition of the country?—3. Relate the visit of Lafayette to America. What change of presidents was made in 1825?

the new frigate Brandywine, and returned, to act again an important part on the theatre of France.

4. On the 4th of March, 1829, GENERAL JACKSON was inaugurated president of the republic, and JOHN C. CALHOUN vice-president... In 1832, North America was visited by the fatal "Asiatic Cholera," which began in Asia about fifteen years before. It passed through Europe, then made its appearance in Canada, from whence it spread destruction over America, being chiefly fatal in populous cities... On the 4th of March, 1833, general Jackson was again inaugurated president of the republic, and MARTIN VAN BUREN was made vice-president.

(From 1826 to 1831, three ex-presidents die on the fourth of July.)

1833. Jackson and Van Buren.

5. The protective duties laid by congress, while they advanced the prosperity of the manufacturing interest of the north, increased the price of commodities, some of which were especially needed at the south. Hence a violent anti-tariff party arose, chiefly in South Carolina. After working themselves up by meetings, speeches, and the press, to a high pitch of excitement, this party proceeded to declare, through a convention chosen for the purpose, that congress, in laying protective duties, had exceeded its just powers—that its acts, on this head, should be *null and void;* and that it should be the duty of the legislature of South Carolina to make provision to resist them by an armed force. The legislature obeyed the ordinance; and thus, for the first time, one of the sister states was in the attitude of rebellion against the paternal rule of the general government. The president affectionately called on the wandering state to return to obedience, while he took such decided measures to compel submission, as left little hope that resistance would be availing. The nullification party then consented to a compromise, which was introduced into congress by HENRY CLAY.

1832. "Nullification"—(resisted in congress by Daniel Webster, in his great speech against Gen. Hayne.)

Jackson's proclamation.

1833. Mr. Clay's "Compromise Bill."

6. The national bank had, with apparent satisfaction to the business community, afforded the facility of easy transmission, and a uniform currency to every part of the republic. A party, however, arose, with president Jackson at its head, who opposed the bank, doubting its constitutionality and expediency. His opponents alleged that the directors had refused to permit its offices to be made by the government the reward of party services; as unhappily those of the revenue and post-office have, within the present century, been more or less made. The friends of general Jackson, on the other hand, asserted that the agents of the bank had corruptly used their great moneyed power against the supporters of his administration. However the contest between the executive and the bank might have begun, its course was mutual injury, and its close destruction to the bank; the president, in 1832, putting his veto upon a bill for rechar-

United States Bank.

Opinion of the anti-Jackson party.

Of the Jackson or anti-bank party.

1832. Gen. Jackson vetoes the bank's charter.

4. When did the two inaugurations of general Jackson occur, and who were the vice-presidents? What account is given of the Asiatic cholera? —5. What occurred in consequence of the tariff or protective duties? What was the course of the anti-tariff or nullification party in South Carolina? What was that of the president?—6. Give an account of the national bank,—the opposition to it,—its fall.

tering it, which had passed both houses of congress. In 1833, the charter being soon to expire, general Jackson directed MR. DUANE, the secretary of the treasury, to withdraw from it the government funds. Mr. Duane, personally responsible in heavy bonds, refused; believing that the constitution regarded the keeper of the public purse as amenable rather to the house of representatives, than to the executive. General Jackson removed him, and put MR. TANEY in his place, by whom the funds were withdrawn. They were afterwards, by act of congress, placed in certain selected state banks, which were encouraged to discount freely; and thus facilities too great before, by which money might be obtained on credit, were increased.

1833. Mr. Duane refuses to withdraw the deposits.

1833. The deposits placed in the "pet banks."

7. A perfect madness of speculation became rife throughout the land. The lots of cities, real or imaginary, were so bought and sold that fortunes were made in a day. Idleness and extravagance took the place of industry and economy. This public fever had, in 1837, a fearful crisis. Before it, every one seemed growing rich; after it, many individuals and families were daily reduced from affluence to hopeless poverty. The banks were obliged to suspend specie payment, and credit seemed universally at an end. But, by a return to the neglected virtues of industry and economy, and by the great productive powers of the labor, the soil, and the manufactures of the country, business revived. The banks of New York, in 1838, resumed specie payment, and those in other parts of the country, which did not utterly fail, soon followed their example. State governments, and other corporations, had partaken the general mania of dealing upon credit, and some of them were unable to fulfil their stipulations in time; but none, we trust, will permanently disgrace themselves and their country by repudiating their just debts, especially; while the fair expedient of direct taxation is before them.

1837. The "*Revulsion.*" Banks stop specie payment.

(1854. At this time every state but one has made provision for payment.)

8. A portion of the *aboriginal Indian tribes* remained on their reservations within the republic. Their settled practice of making war, when, so far from having declared it, their show of friendship was the greatest, made them dangerous and dreaded neighbors. The general government had become involved in an agreement with Georgia to extinguish the Indian title to lands within its borders, as soon as this could peaceably be effected. Yet, in its northwestern section, the Cherokees, the most civilized of the North American tribes, inhabited and refused to quit their ancient domain. The president believed, that if the Indians attempted to remain, mingled with the white population, it would but lead, as in former cases, to their own destruction. He therefore proposed to congress that they should set apart a large ter-

(The Cherokees are, we believe, now satisfied. A newspaper is (1844) just established by the nephew of their principal chief, John Ross.)

6. What was Gen. Jackson's course in regard to the secretary of the treasury?—7. Relate the course of things preceding the revulsion. At what time did that occur? What was then the condition of the country? What causes produced a return of prosperity?—8. What practice of the Indians made it apparently expedient that they should be removed? In what engagement was the United States involved? What plan was proposed—by whom—and what occurred in consequence? What is remarked concerning the Cherokees?

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. IV.

ritory in the west, and remove them thither. Congress authorized general Jackson to carry out his project, and, one by one, the tribes have been sent to their destined abode.

1835. Dec. 28. *DADE'S BATTLE-FIELD.* All the Americans (117) killed.

9. The Seminoles of Florida, incited by their chief OSCEOLA, refused to remove; and a destructive war was carried on to hunt them out from the unhealthy morasses of that peninsula. One little army of 117 men, under MAJOR DADE, fell into an ambuscade, and were all cut off. A year after, at lake Okee-Chobee, 138 were killed, among whom was their commander, COLONEL THOMPSON; and it was not until 1842 that the Seminoles were in any measure subdued... While the Florida war was in progress, the Creeks attacked a steamboat on the Chattahoochee river and burned it;—another was fired, and with all its passengers consumed. General Scott was sent against these Indians; and in a few months they were reduced to submission, and sent to the west.

1836. *OKEE-CHOBEE.* Indians routed.

1837. March 4. Inauguration of Van Buren and Johnson.

10. On the 4th of March, 1837, occurred the inauguration of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as president of the United States, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON as vice-president. Mr. Van Buren was unfortunate in the time of his accession to the presidency, as it was the year of "the revulsion," when there was so much pecuniary distress. The whigs believed, that the government were bound to attempt something for the general relief; but the president and his party maintained, that the faults of individuals had produced the depression, and individual industry and enterprise would alone suffice to restore prosperity. Meantime, as the banks where the government deposits had been kept, were not considered safe, he projected a plan for keeping the public purse called the "sub-treasury scheme;" which proving unpopular, the democratic party lost the next election; which was by the majority given to GENERAL HARRISON, as president, and JOHN TYLER, as vice-president. The benevolent and kind-hearted Harrison died in one month after he was inaugurated; when, by the constitution, Mr. Tyler became president.

(Events of the French revolution, 1848, establish the correctness of Mr. V. B.'s principle.)

1841. Harrison's short presidency.

May 31. Congress convened.

August 18. Mr. Tyler's first veto.

Sept. 9. His second.

11. The whigs, flushed with their late victory, never doubted that their policy would be carried into effect by the man whom they had elevated. Mr. Tyler had, however, during a previous career of high office, sometimes acted with the democrats, and sometimes refused to hold himself amenable to any party. The question especially at issue was, shall the public money, as maintained by the whigs, be kept in a United States Bank, or, as held by their opponents, remain in an independent treasury? President Harrison had called an extra congress to meet in May. When the delegates assembled, Mr. Tyler, then president, defeated, by two successive vetoes, bills which the whigs passed to re-

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9. Give an account of the Florida, or Seminole war.—**10.** What change of presidents occurred, and when? Why was Mr. Van Buren unfortunate in the time of his presidency? Who was Mr. Van Buren's successor in the presidency, and how long did he remain?—**11.** What did the whigs expect of president Tyler? What was the question at issue between the political parties?

establish a national bank for a depository of the public money. The able cabinet selected by Harrison had all remained in office up to the time of the second veto, when all resigned, except DANIEL WEBSTER, secretary of state; and he only remained until he had negotiated the ASHBURTON TREATY; by which a very grave dispute with England concerning the boundary between Maine and Lower Canada was happily adjusted. He then resigned, leaving Mr. Tyler to work out the problem, whether the American government has the inherent stability to allow an administration to stand, unsupported by any party. Mr. Tyler's not only stood, but, by taking the initial steps in the annexation of Texas, it became the first mover in the chain of events, by which America acquired one-third of her present territory.

1842. *Ashburton Treaty*, ratified in England, Oct. 14.

CHAPTER V.

War between the American Republic and Mexico.

1. ALTHOUGH the United States and England had acknowledged the independence of Texas, yet Mexico ever claimed the country as her own. On the ground of our peaceable relations with that power, and of the unsettled boundaries of Texas, Gen. Jackson, and, after him, Mr. Van Buren, declined her repeated overtures for annexation to the republic. But a report was now spread, that Great Britain was about to take Texas under her protection, and exclude slavery. The whole people of the Union were unwilling, that England should control a country upon its southern frontier; and the men of the south, of whose views Mr. Calhoun, now secretary of state, was the exponent, were alarmed by fears of the exclusion of slavery—they being desirous to increase the number of slave states. The immediate annexation of Texas, therefore, became suddenly popular; and in 1844, at the presidential canvas, Henry Clay, the great whig leader who opposed it, lost the election; whilst the democratic candidate, JAMES K. POLK of Tennessee who favored it, was chosen. After his election, but while Mr. Tyler was yet president, Texas was annexed by a joint resolution of congress. Señor Almonte, the Mexican ambassador, declared it, *casus belli*, and immediately left Washington. Thus Mr. Polk came into power expecting a war with Mexico;—and he determined to make it available for the acquisition of her northwestern provinces. He sent, in March, 1845, overland to California, sixty-three able men, well armed,†

1837. March 3. U. S. recognize Texan independence; England does the same, 1842.

1844. Annexation of Texas made a test question.

Feb., 1845. Joint resolution annexing Texas.

1845. March 4. Mr. Polk inaugurated.

†(They had Colt's newly-invented revolver.)

12. How did Mr. Tyler use the veto power? What effect had this upon his cabinet? What is said of the Ashburton treaty? What problem is worked out by Mr. Tyler's course, and how decided?

CHAP. V.—1. On what ground did Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren decide against annexing Texas? What occurred to change the views of the Americans? Why did Henry Clay lose the election, and Mr. Polk obtain it? When and how was Texas annexed? What was done by the Mexican ambassador?

Modern His. PERI'D IX. CHAP. V.

yet equipped as a scientific corps, and under the command of the great explorer, CAPTAIN JOHN C. FREMONT;—and in the October succeeding, for the same destination, he ordered a naval force with marines to proceed, under Com. Stockton, by the way of Cape Horn.

Oct., 1845. Stockton sails from Norfolk (with sealed orders).

2. In the mean time, MR. SLIDELL, a special envoy, was sent to the Mexicans; but they, with the hereditary hatred of the Spanish Catholics to the Puritans, refused, as was expected, to treat for peace. On the 30th of July, 1845, an American force under GENERAL TAYLOR was ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande. A Mexican army, under ARISTA, was on the opposite shore; and a collision soon occurred, in which sixteen Americans were either killed or wounded... On the 11th of May, 1846, the president announced that the Mexicans had invaded our territory, and that "the blood of our citizens had been shed upon our own soil." The American people had not till this moment suspected that a war was in progress. In astonishment and indignation, congress responded "that war existed by the act of Mexico;" and they forthwith passed laws for appropriating ten millions of dollars, and enlisting 50,000 volunteers. But before any aid could reach Taylor, save 500 marines, he had twice fought and conquered a Mexican force nearly the double of his own. Matamoras now fell into the hands of the Americans. Formal declarations of war, from each belligerent, soon followed.

1846. March 8. Taylor encamps opposite Matamoras.

April 24. Thornton's capture; first blood shed.

Palo Alto. May 8 and 9. Mexican force, 6,000; Am. 2,300. Mex. k. & w., 400; Am. k. & w., 40. *Resaca de la Palma.*

3. The Mexican war is unparalleled in regard to the great results, suddenly, and without previous preparation, effected by the internal energies of a young and vigorous nation, put forth in a popular direction; and also, in regard to the immense distances to be swept over by sea and land, as embraced in the plan of the campaign, which, on the 15th and 16th of May, was formed by the executive, with the aid of MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT. Its object was to conquer California and the intervening territory for a permanent possession; and so to distress the Mexicans in the heart of their country, that the government would peacefully yield these provinces. Vessels were to sail round Cape Horn to California;—GENERAL KEARNEY, with the "Army of the West," was to go from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé,—conquer New Mexico, and thence proceed to the Pacific, to co-operate in the conquest of California;—GENERAL WOOL was to rendezvous at Bexar, in Texas, and to invade Mexico through Coahuila;—while general Taylor was to advance, and capture Monterey.† To accomplish all this, the republic had, of regular forces, only 9,000 men. Yet these vast designs were carried into effect, and by an army of volunteers, formed on the spur of the occasion.

1846. May 15. Great plan of the campaign made at Washington.

(† Monterey in Coahuila. Not Monterey, a seaport in California.)

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1. What appears to have been Mr. Polk's views? What overland expedition did he send to California? What naval expedition?—2. What is said of Mr. Slidell's mission? Where was Gen. Taylor sent, and what consequence followed? What did the president announce? How did congress respond? Relate the movements of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande.—3. In what two respects is the Mexican war unparalleled? What was the object of the campaign? What was its plan? What army had the republic? By what means were the vast designs of the campaign carried out?

4. Gen. Wool, who, during the summer and autumn, had been active in raising and forming the volunteer forces, having proceeded on his destined course to Parras, in Coahuila, was called to the aid of the army of Gen. Taylor; which, after the taking of Monterey, was lying at Saltillo, and there threatened by the main Mexican force, at San Louis Potosi, under the commander-in-chief. Notwithstanding their danger, the generals Taylor and Wool were now obliged to part with the most efficient portion of their small army, to go to assist Gen. Scott in an attempt upon the Mexican capital. But at the mountain pass of Buena Vista, they met, and bore back the shock of the finest army, which Mexico had ever brought into the field,—and commanded by Santa Anna in person. This general, after his defeat, retired to recruit his forces, and interpose them between the army of Scott and the city of Mexico. Gen. Taylor, returning to the United States, was rewarded by an election to the presidency; while Gen. Wool, remaining at Monterey, so governed the conquered region, that its principal citizens thenceforward desired its annexation to the American Union.

Dec. 21. Junction of the two armies at Saltillo.

BUENA VISTA. American force, 4,690; Mex. four times that number. Amer. loss about 1,000; Mex. loss 4,000.

5. In January, 1846, we find Capt. Fremont on the western borders of the Sierra Nevada, 200 miles east of Californian Monterey. At first he was kindly received by the Mexican authorities, but subsequently ordered to depart. He retired to Oregon; returned in June,—was joined by a few American settlers on the Sacramento, and then, as their leader, he raised the standard of independent California. Com. Sloat, the naval commander, knowing that Fremont was acting under executive authority, followed his lead,—took Monterey and San Francisco, and hoisted the American flag. Fremont at once exchanged for it, the Californian. Then proceeding to Monterey, he arrived at the right moment to meet Com. Stockton, who now superseded Sloat. Taking on board Fremont with his Californian battalion, Stockton sailed south to the vicinity of Los Angeles. That city was taken, and all Upper California conquered. Stockton and Fremont then left Angeles with a garrison. Soon after, the Californians, by the aid of a Mexican force, revolted, and regained the city.

1846. July 7, the Bear flag of independence is raised by Fremont.

6. Meantime Gen. Kearney, having conquered New Mexico, and established an American government at Santa Fé, advanced with an escort of 200 men† by the river Gila. When within forty miles of Angeles, he learned that Southern California had revolted; and that he was in an enemy's country, surrounded by well-mounted hostile cavalry. He found means to send to Stockton, at San Diego, an account of his perilous position; and by

†(Kearney, having met near Santa Fé an express with Stockton's and Fremont's reports, left the main part of his army.)

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4. How were the two armies of generals Wool and Taylor situated with regard to each other? Where was a battle fought, by whom, and with what result? Where did the conquered general go? What is said of the two victorious generals?—5. Where was Capt. Fremont in January, 1846? What was his course afterwards? What was done by Com. Sloat? Whom did Fremont meet at Monterey, and what followed? What occurred at Angeles?

Modern His. PERIOD IX. CHAP. V.

1846. Dec. 6. *San Pascal.* Gen. Kearney keeps the field.

1847. Jan. 13. Capitulation of Cowenga.

the aid of troops sent by him, and by hard fighting at San Pascal, Gen. Kearney reached the coast with the remnant of his brave corps. To retake Angeles was now the object of the Americans. Col. Fremont, who had been recruiting at the north, was marching towards Angeles—along the bleak coast of the Pacific with 400 men. Stockton and Kearney advanced upon the same point from San Diego. The Californian troops met them, made a slight resistance, then turned, and passing Angeles, they went to Cowenga, and capitulated to Fremont. Thus was completed the conquest of California.

SCOTT'S EXPEDITION. **1847.** March 20. Vera Cruz taken. April 18. *CERRO GORDO.* Mex. force 12,000; Am. force 8,500. Mex. loss, k. & w., 1000; Am. loss 430.

7. On the 26th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott, after a masterly siege of twenty days, took Vera Cruz, the principal port of Mexico, with the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, its strongest fortress. The other ports on the Gulf were soon captured by naval commanders; after which the American government established custom-houses and collected a revenue... On arriving at the Cordilleras, Gen. Scott's road lay through a mountain gorge, commanded by the heights of Cerro Gordo, from which bristled the cannon of Santa Anna. The American engineers, LEE and BEAUREGARD, prepared in secrecy a circuitous route, by which the army attacked the rear of the enemy, and put him to route. The pursuit, directed by Scott before the battle began, was instant, and ceased not until Puebla was entered. While the American army waited there for reinforcements, sickness thinned its ranks. From Puebla, Gen. Scott's march was at first over high table-lands, then up the mountain passes of the Central Cordilleras. On the third day, the army reached the height, when they enjoyed the grand prospect of the Mexican vale, the city, and the surrounding lakes, and giant mountains.

(August 7. Scott moves with 10,728 men, leaving in hospitals and as a garrison 3,000. His line of supplies not open.)

8. The ground plot of the city was once an island, in lake Tezcuco. The greater part of the lake had now become an oozy marsh, through which the city was approached by long straight causeways, enfiladed by the artillery of strong fortresses. Of these, that connected with the Vera Cruz road, on which the army lay, was the most dangerous. Again the engineers made (and for twenty-seven miles) a secret road, over grounds deemed impassable; and through this, the army were changed to the Acapulco road. On the 20th of August, before daylight, the Mexican camp at Contreras was taken by storm; at noon a victory was obtained over the forces of Santa Anna; and at evening, ensued the assault and capture of the fortress of Cherubusco.

1847. August 20. A great day in war.

9. Gen. Scott might now have entered the city in triumph—but he was sent, "not to conquer Mexico, but a peace;" and willing

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6. What had Gen. Kearney effected? In what way did he proceed to California? How did he arrive there? What movements were made to retake Angeles? Where, and to whom, was the final capitulation of the Californian army made?—7. What was taken (and when) by the Americans under Gen. Scott? What was his course from the coast? Describe the battle of Cerro Gordo. The pursuit. Gen. Scott's progress from Puebla.—8. Describe the situation of the city of Mexico. How did the American army approach it? What was done by the Americans on the 20th of August?

"to leave the Mexicans something on which to rest their national pride," he granted them a suspension of arms. But Santa Anna violated the armistice, by making a fortress at Molinos del Rey. It was taken, although at a melancholy sacrifice of life. The strongly-fortified hill of Chepultepec, on which once stood the veritable "halls of the Montezumas," but now the military academy of Mexico, was the only remaining exterior defence of the city. This the Americans stormed and took,—and again they defeated the army of Santa Anna. He sought shelter in the city,—but fled in the course of the night. On the succeeding morning, September 14th, Gen. Scott made his triumphal entry into the conquered capital... His efforts were directed to the organization of a government, with which he could treat for peace. A Mexican congress at length assembled at Queretaro, and appointed four commissioners, who, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, met with Mr. Trist, an American envoy already in the country. Here they formed a treaty of peace, which, being duly ratified, America received New Mexico and California; and obligated herself to pay to Mexico fifteen millions of dollars.*

Sept. 8. *Molinos del Rey.* Mex. force 14,000; Am. 3,200. Am. loss 800; Mex. loss severe, but unknown.

Sept. 13. *MEXICO TAKEN.* Am. loss on the two days 836, of whom 78 were officers.

* It is a new feature in the history of the world, that the victorious nation, instead of taxing the conquered, should give them money, or should pay for provinces already theirs by conquest. Public opinion in America, however, does not favor possession by mere conquest. If the Americans were, as is erroneously believed in Europe, desirous of making all possible annexations, they would at this moment have taken full possession of Mexico. So far from any thing to hinder it, many of the inhabitants now anxiously desired it. From the district ruled by Gen. Wool, there arose, after the peace, a conspiracy, whose object was to separate the northern provinces from the Mexican, and add them to the American republic: and such was the unwonted security of the inhabitants of the capital under the paternal military rule of Gen. Scott, that they offered, if he would remain and govern them, to give him a large sum of money; but the veteran patriot preferred to go home and *be tried*, on petty accusations of his enemies. Those who talk so much of annexing new states, do not consider the difference between a sister state and a colony. If the Sandwich Islands were to be annexed, and become a state, there must be two senators, having an equal vote in congress with the two senators from New York.

9. Give an account of the armistice. Of the military operations which occurred between it and the entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico. Where and by whom was the treaty of peace made? What were its leading provisions?

Longitude East 107 from Washington
102
112
45
AUSTRIA
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
BESSARABIA
KHERSON
CRIMEA
SEA OF ASOV
CAUCASUS
R. Maros
R. Sereth
R. Pruth
R. Dniester
R. Dnieper
R. Boza
R. Aluta
R. Argish
R. Danube
Jassy
Kichinev
Bender
Odessa
Akerman
Ismail
Kilia Mth
Sulina Mth
St. George Mth
Tendra
Kherson
Perekop
Nigansk
Torkan
Arobat
Eupatoria
Alma
Simferopol
Inkerman
Sebastopol
Balaklava
Anapa
Str. of Kerch
N. Orsova
Bukarest
Hirchova
DOBRUDSCHA
Krajova
Widdin
Kalafat
Rassova
Kustendji
Oltenitza
Silistria
Giurgevo
Rustchuk
Isfatz
Sistova
Varna
Shumila
Bourgas
Ainada
Adrianople
CONSTANTINOPLE
Bosphorus
Sinope
R. K. Irmak
BLACK SEA
TURKEY IN ASIA
MAP OF THE SEAT OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR, DURING THE YEAR 1854
J. WELLS
25
Longitude East 35 from Greenwich

The Duchess of Orleans and her Children.

PERIOD X.

FROM

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE AND EXTENSION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, } Feb. 1848, { AND THE DOWNFALL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE BY THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,

TO

THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS, } Mar. 2, 1855. { EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

CHAPTER I.

France.—Revolution of 1848.—The Republic.—The Restoration of the Empire.

Modern His.

PERIOD X. CHAP. I.

1848. Revolutionary spirit in Europe.

1. EUROPE, in 1848, awoke from the long slumber of despotism; and the pent-up discontents of the people, exploded in a series of revolutions. Although they began in Sicily, Italy, and Hungary, yet it was the revolution of France which was as the signal-gun to the battle of the people against their rulers; and this great event in the eastern hemisphere, has its date in the same month, February 1848, as the founding of the American Pacific empire by the treaty of Guadalupe... Great changes had occurred in France, in the division of landed property. The old revolution of 1790 deprived the nobility and clergy of their immense estates;† while by that of July, 1830, and the consequent abolition of the hereditary peerage, landed estates became again subdivided; in consequence of which, France has now a large proportion of independent land-holders, who dread all changes by which individual property becomes insecure.

(†The "Code Napoleonne" sanctioned the improv'd condition of landed tenures.)

PERIOD X.—CHAP. I.—**1.** For what is the year 1848 distinguished in Europe? Where did revolutions first appear? What revolution was most marked by its effects? In what month did it occur? What remarkable event in the western continent occurred at the same time? What change had taken place in France in regard to landed estates? and what has France now in consequence? What was sanctioned by the Code Napoleonne? (*See note.*)

Modern His.
PERIOD X.
CHAP. I.

Origin of socialism, or communism, and its dangerous tendency.

2. But simultaneously a counter influence was forming. The truths taught in later times, that the people have rights, and that oppression and tyranny are their wrongs, had, by ambitious demagogues and sensual enthusiasts, been carried out to an extreme of licentiousness, and thus, had given rise to the dangerous doctrines of *socialism*, or *communism*. Although the views of the moderate socialist were less demoralizing than those of the ultra communist, yet they all acted politically together; and they indiscriminately receive from current historians either appellation.

Object of the socialists;—they are not true republicans.

Their leading object was to bring forward a community of men and women, where, repudiating all law, human and divine, no man should presume to claim as his own, either wife, or children, or property. They called themselves republicans—and from the color of the flag which they adopted, they were termed "red republicans;" but in truth they were as different in their views from men of the stamp of Lafayette, as they were from absolutists. A strong undercurrent of socialism now pervaded, not only France, but other parts of central and southern Europe.

3. Louis Philippe, having manifested ability in government, gained the support of men of property and business, and made himself respected by foreign nations. His wife, AMELIA OF NAPLES, was one of the best of the queens of France; and the royal pair were both examples of conjugal and parental affection. But he was ungrateful to Lafayette, and those who elevated him; and in politics, he proved himself an absolutist. He sought the aggrandizement of his family, rather than the public good; and thus he made shipwreck of both. Instead of paying the enormous debt, with which the Bourbons had left France encumbered, he increased it, even in times of prosperity. He offended the nation also by negotiating a marriage of his third son with the sister of the queen of Spain; and thus, contrary to treaties, putting one of the royal family of France into the line of the Spanish succession. In Algiers, the heroic Emir, ABDEL-KADER, was bravely contesting the soil of his native land, when, deserted by his followers, he gave himself up to the French, on condition that he should be permitted to go with his family to Egypt or Syria. Louis Philippe faithlessly imprisoned him at Ham. His minister, M. Guizot, shared the unpopularity of this act; as also that of giving aid to the "Sonderbund," in Switzerland, which was regarded as the party of the Catholic priests against the people.

1847. Oct. 10. Marriage of the Duke of Montpensier to the sister of Isabella of Spain.

Abdel-Kader perfidiously imprisoned.

1848. Revolution begins.

4. Reform banquets in private houses had been held by the liberals in various parts of France. One was announced to take place in Paris. The French chamber of deputies took ground

Feb. 22. Banquet opposed.

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2. What principles of liberty have been taught in later times? To what may be ascribed the rise of socialism, or communism? What was the leading object of the socialist, or communist? Is there any difference between the two? What were they politically called? Where did socialistic doctrines prevail?—3. What is said of Louis Philippe, and of his wife, which is in their favor? What of Louis Philippe that is against him? In what particular instances did he offend the French nation? What is said of M. Guizot?

against the meeting. ODILLON BARROT, one of the reform leaders, presented in the chamber a paper impeaching the ministry. A tumult arose, and the president abruptly adjourned the house. Thousands collected in the streets. On the morning of the 23d of February, M. Guizot announced to the chamber his resignation. "It is too late," was the ominous cry. All was agitation and terror. Blood was shed at evening.† Louis Philippe had made some vain attempts at conciliation; but unmanned by his fears, he did not take with efficiency the means still in his power to defend his throne. On the 24th, he abdicated, in favor of his young grandson, the Duke of Orleans,—his widowed mother to be regent. The wretched monarch then stole from the palace, disguised in citizen's dress; and, leaning on the arm of his braver queen, the pair ascended a small vehicle which bore them swiftly from Paris. The Duchess of Orleans heroically led forth her two young sons through the garden of the Tuileries, to place them under the protection of the deputies. But in the legislative chamber all was uproar and danger. She fled, amidst the shouts "Vive la Republique;" and finally escaped with her sons to Germany.

1848.
Feb. 23.
(†La Grange fired at an officer, to provoke the troops to fire —which they did.)

Feb 24. Departure of the king and queen. (The queen wore deep mourning for the Duke of Orleans, her eldest son, who had been killed by an accident.)

5. A republic was now formally proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. A Provisional Government was formed, consisting of the venerable DUPONT DE L'EURE the friend of Lafayette,* LAMARTINE the poet and orator, ARAGO the great astronomer, CREMIEUX, and LEDRU-ROLLIN. The last was one of the leaders of the socialists,—this dangerous party being either not understood, or too strong to be defied. Yet Lamartine spoke to them fearlessly. "You demand of us," said he, "the red flag, instead of the tri-color. Citizens! I will never adopt the red flag. The tri-color has made the circuit of the world, under the republic and the empire,—with our liberties and our glories. The red flag has only made the tour of the *Champs de Mars*, trained through torrents of the blood of the people."... The Provisional Government, during its forty days, reorganized the army, established the freedom of the press and universal suffrage, declared a law to abolish the punishment of death for political offences, and finally decreed a national assembly, to form a constitution on the principles of *Liberty*, *Equality*, and *Fraternity*. The word "fraternity" was introduced by the socialists.

1848.
Feb. 24.
The republic. The provisional government,—executive committee of five.

Provisional government, forty days. Its acts.

* After the vile usage by which the minions of Louis Philippe deprived Lafayette of the office of commander-in-chief of the National Guards, the indignation among the officers was general, and they wished to resign. Lafayette would not allow them. "The good of France," he said, "must be consulted."... "I would permit none of them to resign on my account," said he, to the author of this history,† "but my son, and MY FRIEND DUPONT DE L'EURE."

(†1831. Jan. At a conversation held in Paris, at the "Hotel de la Paix.")

4. What was that measure of the liberals which first led to the revolution? What was done by Odillon Barrot? What followed? What occurred on the 23d? What was the course pursued by the king?—the queen?—the Duchess of Orleans?—**5.** What was done at the Hotel de Ville? Who composed the executive committee? What is related of Lamartine? What were the acts of the provisional government?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. I.

1848.

6. On the 23d of April, was chosen the constituent or national assembly. The election showed that the middle class of property holders were in dread of socialism, although not then developed. Lamartine, who had refused to adopt its flag, became the idol of the nation, and stood at the head of the poll; whereas Ledru-Rollin was the twenty-fourth on the list... On a bright and pleasant day, May 4th, the assembly met; and such was the enthusiasm of the people, that 200,000 gathered around the chamber, and mingled their shouts with the roar of cannon, as the tri-colored flag was unfurled. It was the boast of the new republic, that no blood was shed to establish it; and now the assembly required no oath to support it.

May 4. Meeting of the constituent assembly.

7. This happy day was soon obscured. It had been proclaimed, under the word Fraternity, that laborers had a right to demand of government, work and pay; and Ledru-Rollin had been made secretary of the interior, and thus encouraged to attempt his ruinous and impracticable schemes. He opened workshops, where two francs a day were paid to those who could be employed; while one franc was given to those who could not. By these means the government became a great manufacturing establishment, which, though it was of necessity ill conducted and unprofitable, yet at the same time, competing with private industry and enterprise, it was fatal to those foundations of business, on which national wealth depends. Factories and shops were shut. Want and misery were on every side. The national assembly could no longer pay the many thousand, who, according to the invitations of the plotting socialists,† had now flocked from the country to Paris. Several thousands of their number were directed to return to their homes. This brought on the crisis expected by the leaders of the red republicans, who now rose to take the property of Paris,—murder resisting citizens,—and establish their long-desired community. Instigated by them, the discarded workmen rushed into the streets, shouting, "Down with the Republic!" Other workmen, and the low mob, full of infernal passions, joined them. The friends of law and morals, and the owners of property, fought—women as well as men—for their homes and their lives. GEN. CAVAIGNAC and other officers ably headed valiant troops; and after four days, this most bloody and disastrous of all the insurrections of Paris, was quelled.

A ruinous and impracticable scheme attempted.

(† Such as Louis Blanc, Barbes, Considerant, and Ledru-Rollin.)

June 23 to 26. Dreadful insurrection of the socialists. Loss of life variously stated from 4,000 to 10,000.

8. Socialism was now put down. Its leaders either fled, or were, after trial, banished; but enthusiasm for a republic had perished too, and men's desires were for security, rather than liberty. Gen. Cavaignac was the idol of the people; and had he been other than a true republican and an honest man, he

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6. What is said concerning the election of the constituent assembly? Describe the occurrences of the 4th of May?—7. What claim was set up in behalf of laborers? How was the scheme encouraged? What was done by the secretary of the interior? What was the consequence of government employing workmen? When the assembly could no longer pay the workmen, what was done? Give an account of the dreadful riot of June, 1848.—8. What was now the state of things in France? What is said of Gen. Cavaignac?

might have been the military ruler of France. But there was now a second "man of destiny" in the field, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, nephew of the emperor, and grandson of Josephine. Although his youth had been spent amidst the struggles of poverty, yet from the death of Napoleon's son, since called Napoleon II.,† he regarded himself as the representative of the Bonapartes, to whom, he was persuaded, the French people were at heart devoted. In 1836, at Strasburg, he made an abortive attempt to raise an insurrection, and in 1846 another at Cologne. In both cases a handful of military followers shouted "Vive l'Empereur," showing that his object was the sovereign power, according to the model of his uncle. Escaped from the prison of Ham, to which his second expedition had consigned him, Louis Napoleon was in England, watching events, when the revolution of 1848 broke out in Paris. He hastened thither, but deferring to the advice of the Provisional Government, he again retired. He was, notwithstanding, elected a member of the national assembly. The question whether he should be allowed to take his seat, though debated with bitterness, was finally decided in the affirmative; but he waived his right, on account of his wish "to preserve the quiet of France." "The name I bear," he said, "is a symbol of order, of nationality, of glory... If the people should impose duties, I should know how to fulfil them." Immediately several journals adopted his name, as a candidate for the coming presidency. The election took place on the 10th of December, when the vote, now unquestionably free, showed that a majority of three to one was in his favor.*

(† Duke of Reichstadt: brought up in Vienna, where it is currently reported that he was poisoned.—Died at the age of nineteen)

1836 and '46 Louis Napoleon makes two attempts at insurrection.

1849. Dec. 10. L. Napoleon elected president.

9. The French government, in 1849, sent out that military expedition under GENERAL OUDINOT, which the republicans expected would aid the liberal party in Rome; but which eventually crushed it, and assisted the pope to regain his supremacy... The assembly having passed an electoral law for choosing a legislative assembly, ended its long session on the 26th of May, 1849. In a written message to the assembly, Louis Napoleon took a statesmanlike view of the affairs of France. He evinced decision, energy, and self-reliance; and gained public confidence by his open opposition to the socialists. Lamartine had, meantime, lost his great popularity by a contrary course; although, he said,

April 22. Gen. Oudinot sails from France.

April 25. lands at Civita Vecchia.

May 20. Legislative assembly adjourns.

* It has been of late common to accuse Lafayette of having made a mistake in 1830, that he did not constitute France a republic, himself at the head, rather than a limited monarchy with Louis Philippe—and that such was his own opinion before he died. In November, 1854, at Paris, I asked his noble daughter-in-law if this were true. She said it was not. The general was aware that THE MAJORITY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE DID NOT WISH FOR A REPUBLIC; and that although the leaders in Paris might make one, yet since the tastes and habits of the people were in favor of monarchy, it would not be sustained; and that, therefore, he believed that the best he could do for France, was to give her a limited monarchy. Lamartine, Madame Lafayette said, had wronged the memory of her father-in-law in two of his books by incorrect statements of facts. E. W.

8. What is said of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte? What two futile attempts did he make in France? Describe his course after the revolution of February 24th. What is said of his election to the presidency?—9. What expedition was sent out under Gen. Oudinot?

he "mingled with that dark cloud, but as the lightning-rod mingles with the storm." Louis Napoleon, while he pushed himself, step by step, up to the pinnacle of power, soothed with consummate art, the pride of the people, by pleasant words. Said Victor Hugo, at the tribune—"Whenever the government forges a new chain, it is called liberty; and whenever it decrees a proscription, it gives it the name of an amnesty." He lost no opportunity of securing the favor of the military; and when republican officers showed their displeasure at the shouts "Vive l'Empereur," means were found to displace them.† The ministry which he first formed, with Odillon Barrot at its head, were abruptly dismissed, because "they did not sufficiently comprehend that France needed a direction, single and firm."

1850. (†The patriot Gen. Changarnier was thus displaced.)

10. As another election approached, Louis Napoleon applied to the legislative assembly to procure an amendment of the constitution, so that he might be a second time eligible to the presidency. This they not only refused, but were about to impeach him, when he sprung upon them that political trap, called the "*coup d'état*," by which he displaced in an hour the legislative assembly, and usurped the supreme power. Only the head of the army and the head of the police, with one other person, were in his confidence. The leaders of the assembly, and the republican high military officers, were arrested in their beds, at five o'clock, P. M., on the 22d of December; and each in a separate vehicle was transported rapidly from Paris. The remaining members of the assembly essaying to meet, were forcibly prevented, treated with gross indignity, and for a few days imprisoned. Many of the best patriots of France, were transported to the unhealthy swamps of French Guiana. Louis Napoleon now called on the people to vote, aye or no, to the question—"Do you desire Louis Napoleon to hold office for ten years?" and, according to the returns, they voted aye, by a majority of about five-sevenths. "To vote for Louis Napoleon," said the statesman Montalembert, "is not to approve of all that he has done. I seek in vain elsewhere for a refuge from the gaping gulf of socialism." In 1852 the dictator made the tour of France, and he won the people to restore the empire by the same process of voting. As emperor, he was styled Napoleon III. He established the semblance of a constitution, with a council and a lower house; but so entirely dependent on himself, as to strengthen, instead of dividing, or checking his power. The great estates of Louis Philippe were subsequently taken from his heirs, on the pretence that they became public property when he accepted the crown.

1851. Dec. 2. *Coup d'état.* Only three persons let into the secret.

1852. Nov. 21. Votes for the empire, 7,824,000, against 253,000.

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9. Describe the course of Louis Napoleon during his presidency.—10. For what did Louis Napoleon apply to the legislative assembly? What was done by the assembly? What was his *coup d'état?* What was the conduct to which it led him towards the members of the assembly and others? How did he propose to the people to vote? What was the result? What was the reason why statesmen voted for him, as explained by Montalembert? When, and with what majority, was the empire voted for? (*See side-note.*) What kind of a constitution has Napoleon III. given the French people? What was done with the estates of Louis Philippe?

CHAPTER II.

Germany.—Prussia.—Austria.—Italy.—Hungary.—Denmark.

1. The French revolution was to central and southern Europe, as the subterraneous explosion, which causes the vast earthquake. In each state of Germany, the people, as they heard that Louis Philippe had fallen, and France was free, rose as one man, collected in masses, and demanded of their several rulers, liberty of the press, written constitutions, and free suffrage. The French republic was proclaimed February 24th. On the 28th *Stutgard* rose, and petitioned her sovereign, the king of Wirtemberg. On the same day, *Darmstadt*, and on the 29th, *Mayence* and *Baden*, and on the 1st of March the people in *Hesse Cassel*. On the 3d was a similar movement in *Cologne*, and on the 4th at *West Baden*. On the 5th was a revolution in *Saxony*, and on the 6th in *Brunswick;* and on the same day the people of *Munich* petitioned their sovereign, Louis I., king of Bavaria, who had already given them a constitution, and was now willing to grant liberally their political requests; but they insisting that he should send away his mistress,† he abdicated his crown in favor of his son Maximilian II.

1848.
Feb. 24. Revolution in France.

German revolutions to the 6th of March.

(†The infamous Lola Montes.)

2. The people demanded also that the German states should become federal, with an efficient general government; or, as expressed in Vienna, a "United States of Germany." The rulers could not contend with their united strength. New constitutions were given where none existed, and old ones were made more liberal. Suffrage and the press were made free, and the citizens were formed into military bands, as national, or burgher guards. In respect to a Germanic union, the sovereigns caused free elections to be held in their several states for the choice of delegates to a constituent assembly, who convened, May 18th, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and there formed a federal constitution. When they met, the old diet, or legislative chamber, through whose feeble powers Germany had heretofore possessed the shadow of a union, were in session at the same place; and they sent cordial greetings to the new assembly. The ARCHDUKE JOHN, uncle to the emperor of Austria, was chosen and solemnly installed as its chief, by the title of Regent of the German Union. But these cheering prospects were checked by a want of good faith on the part of Prussia, and finally destroyed by Austria.

Germanic union.

May 18. Meeting of the German constituent assembly.

3. In PRUSSIA, the liberals had not waited for France to enter

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CHAP. II.—**1.** What is there in nature beginning in one spot, and yet vastly extensive in its effects, and what historical event is compared to it? What occurred in the states of Germany? In what places were there risings of the people between the 24th of February and 6th of March? What did the people demand in regard to the press, suffrage, &c.?—**2.** What in regard to a Germanic union? What assembly was chosen? Where, and for what purpose, did they meet? What other public body is mentioned? What is said of the archduke John? How was the Germanic union checked, and finally destroyed?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. II.

upon the path of reform. They had petitioned their sovereign, Frederick William IV., and he, after several broken promises and a long delay, had given them, on the 8th of February, 1847, a constitution—not, however, satisfactory; and the people of Berlin rose on the 13th of March. The king at first sought to quiet them by fair words; but now they stood in their might, firmly together, and required deeds. The terrified monarch suddenly changed his tactics, and took the air of being himself the leader of the revolution—the aggrieved instead of the aggressor. "We demand," said he, in a proclamation, "that Germany be transformed from a confederation of states, to one federal state. We demand a German federal flag—a German federal tribunal; and we demand that no barriers shall impede traffic from state to state, and cripple domestic industry. We demand, therefore, a German union of customs" (*Zoll-verein*). To this proclamation the king appended a decree giving full liberty to the press. The feelings of the people at this unexpected demonstration were irrepressible. They crowded around the palace, to vent their joy and gratitude, in shouts and acclamations. A troop of dragoons rode up and attempted to push them back. They resisted;—fighting ensued, and sixty persons were killed. The king took it in grief, and not in anger; humbly apologizing, in a sensible, though unkingly style, to his "beloved Berliners" for the unintentional attack of the troops upon the people. He besought the inhabitants "of his beloved native city" to acknowledge their fatal error in violently repulsing his soldiers, who meant them no harm. "Their loving king, their trusting friend," enjoined them to return to peace, and to remove the barricades from the streets; and they did remove them.

1848. March 13. The first great meeting at Berlin.

March 18. The king's proclamati'n.

The people, overjoyed, are violently repulsed. The king's apology.

4. The students of the Prussian universities had exercised great influence in promoting liberalism. These the king mollified by humble protestations. "Mark me, gentlemen," said he, "take it down in writing—I desire nothing for myself; all I want is German liberty and unity. From henceforth the name of Prussia is fused in that of Germany." The sentiments thus expressed by the king of Prussia gave great and extensive satisfaction. The constituent assembly at Frankfort confidently expected that he would take the headship of the general government of Germany, to which, in consequence of these deceptive professions, he was chosen; but he rejected the offer. On the 22d of May a national assembly† met in Berlin, having been elected to assist the king in perfecting a new and liberal constitution, the outlines of which he had himself promulgated. He opened the assembly in person, saying to the deputies—"I welcome you with joyful earnestness."—"The new constitution,

1848. May 22. Meeting of a constituent assembly in Berlin. (†National or constituent assembly, is a convention to form a constitution.)

3. What were the movements of the liberals in Prussia? What part was taken by the king? What was the date of the rising at Berlin? How was the occasion met by the king? What were the feelings of the people, and how shown? What followed?—4. What is said of the Prussian universities? Of the king's course respecting them, and his language? What blow was given to the Germanic union by this insincere language? What is here said of a constituent assembly? (*See side-note.*)

which we are to unite in forming, will constitute a new era in the history of Prussia and of Germany." And so it might, perhaps, have proved, but the people demanded the right to rule both the assembly and the king. Instead of putting their wisest men in the lead, they followed the lowest of the mob; who were not only ignorant of the science of government, but who, being imbued with socialism, were not disposed to be satisfied with any thing short of the subversion of the whole fabric of society. As the king made concessions, they continually increased their demands. Again and again, he changed his cabinet to gratify their caprices; until at length he could scarcely obtain for a minister of state, a man of character and ability. Because it was voted in the assembly that the events of March were not a revolution, the mob, in order to make one, stormed the public arsenal, and took and distributed the arms—thereby converting freedom into a "reign of terror."

1848. Socialism destroys true liberty.

June 16. A riot in Berlin—the arsenal tak'n.

5. The class of citizens who ever constitute the abiding strength of society, convinced, that though liberty with law is a blessing, yet without it, it is a curse, encouraged the king to withdraw to Potsdam, and to appoint as prime minister an anti-liberal, the able and unbending COUNT BRANDENBURG. GEN. VAN WRANGEL had already been recalled from the war in Sleswick Holstein, and invested with the command of the troops in Berlin. "How melancholy," said he to the people, "does Berlin appear! No trade; shops full, but no customers; laborers without work and without wages! Your houses are empty, and grass grows in your streets. This shall be changed. I swear it! The king has confided in me, and I will establish order." Aided by the minister, he accomplished his mission—though not at once, or without a struggle. A motion was brought forward in the assembly to assist the inhabitants of Vienna, now besieged by the troops of their emperor; and the populace, impatient for its speedy passage, rushed tumultuously into the chamber, and blood was shed in the riot which ensued. The king sent count Brandenburg to prorogue the assembly, requiring the members instantly to disperse. "Never!" they exclaimed. "No—a thousand times, no!" Gen. Van Wrangel sent men to force them out, but not to harm them. Some of the members were carried forth by the stalwart arms of the soldiers, while sitting in their chairs. Thus the authority of the crown and the military was re-established; and the storm of anarchy, sank, as usual, into the calm of despotism.

Sept. 20. Van Wrangel's picture of Berlin.

1849. April 26. Count Brandenburg, in the king's name, prorogues the assembly.

6. AUSTRIA.—There is in man a natural hatred of the oppressor's chain, although it may be concealed, as in Austria, by a silken exterior. Abhorrent, too, to natural conscience was the

4. What was now the language and conduct of the king? Why did his prophecy prove untrue? What was the conduct of the people in reference to the king? What was the cause of the riot of June 16th?—5. What class of citizens now came forward, and with what conviction? What was done by their advice? What said Gen. Van Wrangel of the condition of Berlin? What caused the riot in the assembly, April 26th, 1849? What was done on the occasion?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. II.

From 1815—the reign of absolutism, under Metternich, and its fruits, to

1848.

espionage, by which one half the people were paid by government to find out and reveal in private the secrets of the remainder; and equally so, was the foul practice, kept up by the bureau of state, of opening the private letters committed to the mail, and of employing clerks to copy them, to forge papers, and to swear falsely. The knowledge of these and other atrocities rankled in men's minds. Already demonstrations had been made, and now, excited by the revolution of France, the people of Vienna rose. The movement was led by the young students of the university, who rushed into the diet, then in session, and tumultuously demanded reforms. The military attempted to restrain them, and blood was shed. The burgher-guard joined the people. At first reasonable concessions would have quieted them; but Metternich, who so well understood the baser passions, now stumbled in the dark over man's awakened conscientiousness and love of liberty; and when Ferdinand, the reigning emperor, wished to cede to the popular demands, he refused. Then arose from the thronged streets the resolute cry—"Down with Metternich;" and he was forced by the royal family to resign.†

March 13. Rising of the people at Vienna.

(† He fled to England.)

7. The emperor made every concession demanded; and as he rode forth he was greeted with tears of gratitude. But the people became intoxicated with a sudden liberty, for which they were unprepared. Low-bred agitators from abroad, whose object was plunder—infidel communists, who wished to destroy not only all civil power, but also to abolish property and family order—now mingled with the better elements of the revolution. The freed press was not only made the vehicle of sedition, but of revenge, indecency, and blasphemy. Ferdinand, now, neither free nor safe, fled his capital, and went to Innspruck. But this monarch was neither a great, a brave, nor even an honest man. He neither dealt firmly, nor in good faith with the people. The Viennese, however, besought his return. He came, but not till after he had made a perfidious arrangement with one of his subjects, Jellacic, appointed ban of Croatia, against the liberty of Hungary, which he had solemnly guaranteed: and by that arrangement, he, eventually, brought an army of Croats against his subjects of Vienna.

May 17. The emperor goes to Innspruck.

Aug. 8. He returns to Vienna.

Oct. 6. The emperor flees to Olmutz.

8. Subsequently, Ferdinand fled from Vienna, with his family, to Olmutz; where he drew around him an able and unscrupulous cabinet, at the head of which was PRINCE SWARTZENBURG. In the name of the emperor, Vienna was now declared in a state of siege. From the north, the army of PRINCE WINDISGRATZ, which had just quelled an insurrection at Prague,† had met and joined

(† June 2, at Prague, the meeting of a Pan-Slavonic congress, followed, on the 14th, by a riot.)

6. *Austria.* What, in the Austrian bureaucratic system, was wrong, and hateful to the people? Relate some of the circumstances of the rising of the people of Vienna: Of the course of the emperor: Of Metternich.—7. What was done after the departure of Metternich? What is said of communists? What, under such influences, was the consequences of the freedom of the press? What was the condition and conduct of Ferdinand? What qualities did he not possess? What is said of him after he went to Innspruck?—8. What measure did he take, October 6th? Who was made prime minister?

the army of Jellacic, which had been defeated by the Hungarians; and it was not until after the terrible destruction of a five days' attack and bombardment, that the two armies were able to enter the now desolated city. After order was restored, the emperor, still at Olmutz, resigned the imperial crown to his young nephew, FRANCIS JOSEPH, who declared that he willingly "entered upon the path of a reformation of the monarchy;" but he has brought Austria back to a state of military despotism.*

1848. Oct. 31. Vienna tak'n after a bloody siege. Dec. 2. The emperor resigns.

9. ITALY.—At the period of the French revolution, some of the states of Italy were ripening for revolt; while others, as *Sicily* had actually revolted. The *Papal States* were regarded at that moment by the liberals with great complacency; CARDINAL MASTAI, who had succeeded to the papal chair, under the name of PIUS IX., having made reforms and introduced modern improvements. Over each of her two Lombardo-Venetian provinces, Austria had placed a viceroy, and a mere shadow of a representative government; while the real power resided in the bureaux at the two capitals, VENICE and MILAN, which were wholly subject to that of Metternich at Vienna, and formed on the same corrupt model.

1846. June 14. Accession of Pius IX.

Bureaucratic governments under Metternich.

10. In Milan, a duty having been laid on tobacco, a placard was posted up, stating that the American revolution began with the refusal and destruction of tea when taxed. The Milanese proceeded to take and destroy tobacco, wherever they could find it. MARSHAL RADETZKY, the Austrian commander, directed his soldiers to patrol the streets in squads, smoking cigars. The people, attempting to take them away, were fired upon, and a bloody fight ensued. Soon came the electrifying news of the French and German revolutions, when the Milanese rose and petitioned for reforms,—which Radetzky refused. Then, to expel the Austrians, they barricaded their streets—men with their costly carriages, and women with their damask sofas and rosewood pianos; and from the tops of houses they threw down bricks and other dangerous missiles upon the heads of the soldiers. Brave and cool, as was the veteran commander, the troops could not resist a war from above, below, and on both flanks. He withdrew them from the city, but held it in siege. The

1848. Jan. 3. The tobacco riots of the Milanese. On both sides, killed, 200.

March 22. Radetzky evacuates Milan.

* Metternich, who resided a while in England, returned to Vienna, though not to mingle openly in the affairs of government. But the artful double-dealing by which Austria has not only kept her threatened empire from dismemberment during the present Russo-Turkish war, and has really done service to the czar, while pretending friendship to the allies, would seem to indicate that Metternich still rules her secret councils from the recesses of his sumptuous palace in Vienna. This I saw, October, 1854; and was told that he inhabited it; but no one, not even a garrulous French guide, seemed willing to say more. E. W.

8. What was done in regard to Vienna? What change of emperors is related? What was the declaration of Francis Joseph, and what his conduct?—**9.** *Italy.* What was the political condition of some of the states of Italy, at the opening of the French revolution? What particularly of the two Austrian provinces?—**10.** How began the revolution of Milan? What happened when the French and German revolutions were known? Who was Radetzky, and what was done by him? How did the Milanese expel the Austrian troops?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. II.

Milanese made their situation known by sending up small balloons which scattered handbills in neighboring cities; and bands of soldiers soon gathered to their relief.

11. CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, willing to become the head of an Italian confederacy, had justly gained the confidence of the liberals, by giving an acceptable constitution to his own subjects. He now appeared with an efficient army for the defence of Milan. Radetzky retired in the direction of Vienna, from whence he expected reinforcements. Charles Albert pressed upon the rear of the Austrians, and by several victorious encounters drove them from the Mincio to the Adige... The Austrian government, already overwhelmed with difficulties at Vienna, in Hungary, and now also in Venice, would, on the 24th of May, have made peace with the Lombardians on conditions nearly granting them independence.

1848.

April 8. Chas. Albert drives Radetzky across the Mincio.

May 18 to 30, takes Pescheira, and is victorious at *Gaito.*

June 3. Radetzky drives the Sardinians towards Milan.

This was the culminating point of the success of the revolutionists throughout Europe. Besides the countries already mentioned, they were in the ascendant in *Tuscany*, the grand duke having withdrawn, and left the government for a season in their hands. In *Naples* and in *Sicily* they were in arms, waging a bloody and, it then seemed, a successful war against their sovereign, Ferdinand II.

12. But although the liberals could pull down, they lacked leaders, wise to reconstruct, and firm to uphold. Said Lamartine —"What is needed is a European Washington." And the people had no conception of that first principle of a republican government, that the majority must rule, and the minority must submit. Their exhilarating prospects were, therefore, soon overcast. Radetzky received the reinforcements which it had been the object of Charles Albert to prevent,† and the fortune of war changed. He defeated the Sardinians at Somma Compagna, followed them to the gates of Milan, and there entered into an agreement with Charles Albert by which the Milanese were left to their fate, he returning to Sardinia. Radetzky re-entered Milan, but no bloody executions followed; and the exhausted people, now in peace and security, could not but be glad of the calm which followed the storm, even though it was gained at the expense of liberty. The Austrians soon regained all Lombardy.

(†Chs. Albert relied on a corps sent by the pope, but their general played false.)

Aug. 6. Radetzky re-enters Milan.

1849.

March 24. *NOVARA.*

13. Charles Albert, having recruited his army, again advanced —and Radetzky left Milan to meet him. At Novara they fought, and the Sardinians lost the battle. The king relinquished his crown to his son, VICTOR EMMANUEL, aware that he would obtain

The act of a patriot king.

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10. How did the Milanese make their situation known?—**11.** What is said of Charles Albert? What was, till the end of May, the condition of the two armies? (*Observe the side-notes.*) What, about the last of May, was the condition and prospects of Austria? Of the liberals? Did they attain a higher point of prosperity? What were then their prospects in Tuscany and Naples?—**12.** What was lacking on the part of the liberals? What now were the movements of the two armies? When did the Austrians re-occupy Milan? What followed?—**13.** What account can you give of the battle of Novara?

for his country better terms of settlement... Radetzky next turned all his forces upon Venice, already besieged by the Austrians under GEN. HAYNAU; but they refused to capitulate, although the kind old soldier entreated as well as threatened. At the call of their leader, MANIN, they not only gave their money, but brought to the mint their gold and silver plate. For five months, amidst disease and famine and bombardment, the sea-girt city held out. But at length licentiousness within, and force without, subdued her. Radetzky suffered the leaders to depart, and forgave the people; whose fevered dream of liberty was for the time forgotten in the abundance and security, which, by the providence of their rulers, followed their return to Austrian despotism.

1849. Aug. 28. The Austrians re-enter Venice.

14. The year 1848 is known as the year of *revolution*—that of 1849, of *reaction*. The Sicilians at *Palermo*, who had rejected a liberal constitution offered them by their king through the mediation of British and French officers, were finally subdued by his armies and obliged unconditionally to submit. In Rome, as COUNT ROSSI, one of that liberal ministry which the pope had appointed in May 1848, was alighting from his carriage to enter the chamber of deputies, he was fatally stabbed in the neck. The assembly continued its session without notice of the murder, or effort to secure the assassin. The next day all the ministers resigned. A boisterous multitude assembled and demanded the pope. He had taken refuge in the palace of the Quirinal, with none near, to pity or support him, but his body-guard of 100 Swiss, and the foreign ministers. From his window he saw his own troops join the rioters, and advance with them upon the palace. They fired, and killed some of his servants. The pope then submitted; but eight days afterwards he escaped from Rome, in the disguise of a servant of the Bavarian minister,—by whose aid he was conveyed to Gaeta in Naples.

1849. April 22. Palermo taken by Gen. Filangieri.

1848. Nov. 16. Assassination of Rossi.

Nov. 17. Riot at Rome.

Nov. 25. Flight of the pope.

15. From thence he issued his manifesto, repudiating all former concessions; and, as in Rome the liberals proceeded to elect a constitutional assembly, which declared the abolition of the pope's temporal power and the establishment of a republic, he followed these proclamations, one by one, with his published anathemas. The catholic nations protested. Even dormant Spain aroused, and proposed an armed intervention; and an Austrian force under Gen. Haynau entered the Papal States on the north. An executive triumvirate was now at the head of the Roman republic, the first man of whom was MAZZINI, who was not implicated in the riots of April; but he and his copatriots glowed with the true Roman love of liberty. Suddenly Gen. Oudinot, sent by republican France, appeared and landed with 6,000 men

Dec. 25. Pope's manifesto.

A republic at Rome.

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13. Of the change of sovereigns in Sardinia? How did Radetzky now employ his forces? Give some account of the siege of Venice.—**14.** What is said of two consecutive years? What was done at Palermo? At Rome, in reference to count Rossi? What was the condition and conduct of the pope? Give some account of his flight.—**15.** What course did he pursue at Gaeta? What was the feeling of the catholic nations? What was the condition of things at Rome? What is said of Mazzini?

at Civita Vecchia. Mazzini and the Romans were not so deluded by his smooth offers of protection, as to admit him into Rome; nor did they by any discourtesy give the French cause for a quarrel. They offered them the choice of an encampment anywhere except in Rome. But they insisted on entering the city —which, after twenty days of cruel bombardment, and the destruction of 400 of its brave defenders, they accomplished. They then aided to destroy the republic, and next to persecute to death and banishment the leading republicans; and on the return of the pope, in the spring of 1850, they assisted to re-establish his authority.

1849. July 3. The French enter Rome.

1850. April 13. Pope returns to Rome.

16. HUNGARY.—Hungary, including Sclavonia and Croatia, although under the same hereditary sovereign as Austria, was a distinct kingdom, with its own diet of two houses—the upper of hereditary lords, and the lower, elected, not by the serfs, but by the titled gentry, the clergy, the widows of magnates, and the enfranchised cities. Hungary was peopled by different races. The upper class glory in the name of Magyars—that of the tribe who, in 1300, emigrated from the east and founded Hungary. The Magyars are a chivalric race, highly endowed, brave, earnest, and courteous. Proudly jealous of their distinct nationality, they had opposed the insidious advances of Metternich's policy, tending to establish over them the entire Austrian *bureaucratic* system of secret police. In 1825 they so met the subject in their Diet, that the Austrian power dared no longer openly to appear, but was still secretly at work. At the close of 1847, the diet of nobles, preparatory to an avowed opposition, passed a generous voluntary law, to divest themselves of hereditary right to the labor of the peasants, thus insuring their grateful service.† The clergy at the same time relinquished their tithes. No indemnity was specified, but the legislature left this to the future, declaring "that it was under the broad shield of the national honor."*

1300, advent of the Magyars.

1825. Austrian encroachments resisted.

1847. Preparation for resistance by war.

(†The Poles, they said, by depressing their serfs, found them enemies.)

1848. Kossuth's eloquence in the diet of Presburg.

17. The nation's grievances were being eloquently set forth by LOUIS KOSSUTH in the Diet, where was pending the question of carrying them before the Austrian government and asking for redress, when Hungary was electrified with the news of the French and German revolutions. At once the Diet sent to the emperor, at Vienna, an imposing deputation of one hundred and fifty of its members, headed by Kossuth. They reached Vienna at the opportune moment, when Ferdinand was granting to his own people all their demands; and reluctantly he conceded also

March 15. Hungarian deputation to Vienna.

* Nowhere were the serfs more abject than in Hungary. The great landholders had, at first, the power of life and death; afterwards, a noble, who killed a serf, was fined forty florins.

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15. What is said of the invasion and occupancy of Rome by the French? —16. *Hungary.* What is said of the nationality of Hungary? How was its Diet composed? Who were the Magyars? What were their views and their policy in regard to the Austrian system? What the magnanimous conduct of the nobles and clergy in regard to the serfs?—17. What was the state of things when the news reached Hungary of the French and German revolutions? What was done by the Diet?

those of his Hungarian subjects, appointing them a ministry of liberals, under COUNT LOUIS BATTHYANI. Returning with the joyful news to Presburg, the Diet arranged a free government, their executive of course being the emperor,—who now gratified the affectionate Hungarians by coming to Presburg, and in person confirming his former concessions, and with seeming cordiality approving their liberal system. This was the happy hour of Hungary—so short that it could scarcely be called a day. But Hungary fell "without a crime." Her brief liberty came not to a people wholly unprepared; nor were they chargeable either with the excesses of socialistic anarchy, or with the reproach that though they had the strength to pull down, they had not the wisdom to reconstruct. Hungary was the victim of imperial fraud† and foreign force.

1848. March 29. The new government completed.

(† Louis Gai was the agent by whom money, &c., was secretly sent to Jellacic. See Stilcs' Hist. of Austria.)

18. Those who had learned statecraft in the school† of Metternich were carrying out his favorite maxim, "divide and conquer." The Hungarians had, in attempting to make the Magyar language the common tongue of all the Hungarian kingdom, unwittingly offended the Croats and Sclavonians, who formed a part of the Hungarian kingdom. Emissaries from Austria fanned their discontents, and an elegant and popular young demagogue of the Croats, Jellacic,* a former protégé of the emperor, was, without the consent of the Hungarians, and therefore illegally, made by him, ban or lord of Croatia. He took means to raise a revolt. The emperor, to delude the Hungarians, publicly denounced him as a traitor, and deprived him of his command; while privately, he received him in his palace at Innspruck. Preparations to attack the deceived Hungarians went on vigorously in Croatia and Sclavonia. Kossuth, however, foresaw the danger; and moved by him, the Diet raised 200,000 men, pledging the credit of the state for means to support them. By the 4th of September, Jellacic appeared on the borders of Hungary with a large army. The court of Vienna then threw off the mask, and the emperor publicly proclaimed him reinstated in his office, and sent from Vienna COUNT LAMBERG to take command of the Hungarian forces. He was murdered by the mob at Buda. The whole kingdom was then declared to be in a state of siege, and Jellacic appointed royal commander over Hungary. The Hungarians met and defeated him, and he fled in the night to Vienna. Attempts which were then made to send troops to aid the defeated army in their march to Vienna, caused the bloody riot which occurred in that city on the 6th of October—the enraged stu-

(† Literally, such a school existed in Austria,—where the knaveries of Austrian diplomacy were taught to young men destined to the trade.)

June 10. Emperor denounces Jellacic.

Sept. 4. Jellacic in arms.

Sept. 29. Count Lamberg murdered by the mob at Buda.

Oct. 6. Riot at Vienna.

* More frequently spelled *Jellachich*, but quite unpronounceable to an unpractised English tongue. J has the sound of *Y*.

17. What was accomplished by the deputation? Subsequently by the Diet? And after that by the emperor? What was then the state of Hungary? What can you say of the reverses of Hungary?—18. What appears to have been the first unfortunate step of the Hungarians? What is said of Jellacic? What was the conduct of the emperor respecting him? What was done in the Diet of Hungary? What at the court of Vienna? What is said of count Lamberg? What followed his murder?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. II.

dents and liberals being determined that no troops should depart for that purpose. The violence of that day led to the flight of the emperor to Olmutz; and probably it was the web of duplicity in which he had thus involved himself, that led to his abdication.

1849.

19. As soon as Vienna was subjected by the combined armies of Windisgratz and Jellacic, both generals were sent to reduce Hungary. Count Batthyani resigned, and Kossuth was invested with dictatorial powers. Efforts almost superhuman were now made by all the Hungarians, from the highest magnate to the lowest peasant; and after discouraging defeats, their generals, DEMBINSKI, BEM, and GORGEY, led them to repeated victories. Austria, of herself, was defeated. But by the treaties of the holy alliance, Russia was pledged to an armed intervention, whenever Austria called for aid against her subjects. The call was made, and the czar sent 130,000 troops, which invaded Hungary in three divisions, and from opposite quarters. Already impoverished and desolated, the Hungarians could not withstand them. Their last army of 30,000 men, under Gorgey, was by him surrendered, August 13th, 1849, to the Russians; and despotism, with added cruelty, was re-established. The resistance of the patriots was made their crime. Count Batthyani was shot, and many others perished.† Kossuth, with a few friends, fled to Turkey, where he was magnanimously protected by the sultan, though demanded by the czar. The government of the American republic, aided by England, negotiated his release, and he was brought to New York.

The Magyars were victorious, March 6, near *Miskolez;* April 9, near *Pesth;* and April 20, at *Gran.*

June and July, three Russian armies invade Hungary.

Aug. 9. *TEMESVAR.* Final defeat of the Magyars under Bem and Dembinski.

Aug. 13. Surrender of the last Magyár army by Gorgey.

(† Gen. Haynau presides over the cruel executions.)

20. DENMARK.—On account of the revolutionary spirit of Europe, Christian VIII., king of Denmark, became involved in a war with the duchies of SLESWICK and HOLSTEIN—the former being the southern province of the peninsula of Jutland, and the latter lying on its southern frontier. The liberals in these neighboring duchies held a meeting at Kiel, where, after resolving that they would no longer acknowledge the paramount authority of the Diet of Denmark, they proclaimed a provisional government, and also their intention to become ultimately a state of the German confederation about to be instituted. The Danish king held Holstein by a looser tie, and did not object to its joining the Germanic body, but Sleswick was an integral part of his hereditary dominions, and he would not relinquish it. The people of the duchies, however, were determined not to be separated, but together to have a free government. Christian was warmly seconded by the Danes of the north, and a ruinous war ensued.

1848.

March 24. Liberals met at Kiel.

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18. What was the cause of the riot of October 6th at Vienna? To what did it lead?—**19.** What occurred after Vienna was subjected? What was done in Hungary? Who were the Hungarian generals? During what months were the Magyars victorious? (*Observe the side-notes.*) In what months did the Russian armies invade Hungary? What was the consequence? When and where were the Magyars finally defeated? What army was surrendered, and by whom? What became of Kossuth?—**20.** *Denmark.* Give some account of the Danish war of Sleswick Holstein. What part was acted by Prussia? What was the consequence? What has occurred in Denmark since the war?

Prussia here played a double game, pretending for a time to favor the liberals by sending them troops to fight against Denmark, while secretly she was plotting on the other side, Van Wrangel, her ablest general, commanding the Danish armies. At length Prussia openly united with Austria against the duchies, and they were forced to submit. At first a constitution was granted, but the government of Denmark has since that period made itself absolute.

1853. July 19. (A fundamental law proclaimed.)

CHAPTER III.

Great Britain and her Dependencies.

1. India.—*The East India Company* still have the monopoly of the trade and government of India, yet not exclusively; for parliament appoints a joint power called "*The Board of Control.*" Whenever the native chiefs rise against their authority, they send forth British troops, conquer them, and annex their territories. Thus, in 1839, *Cabul* and *Ghiznee* were taken, the chieftain Dost Mahomed was subdued; when all *Afghanistan* was annexed. In another war with Moolraj, a native chief, Lieut. Edwards obtained a victory, and *Mooltan* was taken. Lord Gough was afterwards victorious at *Goojerat*, when the whole of the *Punjaub* was annexed. In this manner, the entire peninsula of Hindostan has now fallen under British control... In Burmah, *Prome* was taken, in November, 1852. The following year, Mea-Toon, a chieftain of *Ava*, was vanquished, by Sir John Cheape, and the king was obliged to cede to Great Britain the free navigation of the *Irawaddy*.

1839. Afghanistan subdued.

1848. Feb. 2. *GOOJERAT.* British forces 80,000.

1853. March 19. In Ava, Mea-Toon defeated.

2. At the *Cape of Good Hope*, the fierce and wily Kaffirs, under their valiant chief Sandilli, made a war of extermination upon the English settlers. In 1853, after a series of bloody conflicts, Sandilli confessed that he had "no more strength." He submitted to Gen. Cathcart, who sent him, with the Kaffirs, 200 miles north from their country, annexing that to the British crown.... Great Britain has long been in the practice of exporting her convicts to her distant colonies; but the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope refused, on the arrival of a convict ship, to receive the criminals. Parliament wisely decided that their objections were valid; and thenceforward determined to send no

1850-51 Kaffir war. Sandilli conquered.

Chap. III.—**1.** India. What is said of the East India Company? What is done when the native chiefs rise against British authority? What example of this occurred in 1839? What is the next example mentioned? What war was it, in which Lieut. Edwards figured? Where was Lord Gough victorious, and what was the consequence of this war?—of all these wars together? What was done in Burmah?—**2.** Describe the war made upon the English colony at the Cape of Good Hope. What did the colonists refuse? What course did parliament take?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. III.

more convicts to colonies whose inhabitants were unwilling to receive them.

1752. (†Discovered by Tasman. **1577.** Visited by Cook.)

3. New Zealand,† where, in 1815, the first missionaries found savage cannibals, was, in 1853, colonized by Britons from Australia, and is now a flourishing province. The natives are fast becoming civilized and Christianized...* *Hong Kong*, the small island ceded by China, after the opium war, is a place of great importance; as it gives the British a footing in that most populous and fertile of all countries.

1674. (†Discovered by Dampier in behalf of the English. **1770.** Visited by Cook.) **1781.** Settled by convicts.

4. In Australia,† Britain owns a *continent;* but it is a region naturally sterile;—without the inlets of bays, or the outlets of large rivers. The first colony was made, 1787, at *Botany Bay*, now *Sydney*, by convicts transported from England. Although the British held the land low, and invited settlers; yet neither the character of the first colonists, nor the face of the country, was inviting. In 1853, Edward Hargraves made *the discovery of gold*, which was found, as in California, in great abundance. Settlers came, as the news spread, from every part of the world; and new cities sprung up, especially in the southeastern part.† In 1853, the Murray river was navigated by steam. But, as the new settlers were almost all young men, no family ties could be formed. Mrs. Chisholm, an English woman of ability and benevolence, returned from Australia to England, collected the means, and brought over from Britain to Australia virtuous young women; who found employment, or became, at their option, wives to the colonists.

1851. (†Populat'n, 322,000.) **1838.** Mrs. Chisholm brings over wives for the Australians.

5. Canada, and the British Provinces in North America, have increased in numbers and wealth. They have shared in the emigration from Europe; and, partaking of the progressive spirit of the age, they have connected by railroad and telegraph their own principal cities, and have also reached important points in the United States. The British government have shown a laudable desire to promote their prosperity. They have lately ratified treaties with the American Republic, by one of which the vexed question of the fisheries on the coast has been settled; and by another, called the Reciprocity Treaty, made June 5th, 1854, reciprocal trade has been established.

1852-54 Treaties with the U. States. (Lord Elgin, the govern'r-general, instrumental in obtaining them from England.)

6. Jamaica and Guiana have, since the abolition of slavery, given parliament much perplexity. The blacks, naturally indolent and improvident, have refused to labor even for generous wages; and, since idleness is the parent of vice, they have in too many cases retrograded into barbarism. Meanwhile, the once

* The author has lately conversed with a Mr. Brown, an intelligent Scotch resident of New Zealand, who, in 1854, visited England and America in part to find the best systems for schools.

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3. What is here said of *New Zealand?*—4. What of Australia, previous to the discovery of gold? By whom was that discovery made? When? What was the consequence? What service to the colony was rendered by Mrs. Chisholm?—5. What may be said of the British provinces in North America? By what treaties has the British government sought to promote their prosperity?—6. What is said of Jamaica and Guiana?

valuable estates of the planters having failed for want of hands to work them, have become of little or no value. The repeal of the "corn laws," in 1846, operated against these colonies, and increased their distress; while the repeal of the "navigation laws," in 1849, gave them some relief.*

1846. Corn laws repealed.

1849. Navigation laws rep'led.

7. In April, 1848, when all Central and Southern Europe was shaken by the French revolution, there were in London rumors of an extensive rising of the disaffected, here called "chartists." But the great majority of the people, knowing that there was no adequate cause for rebellion, cheerfully aided the government; which, being fully awake, and on the alert, so completely and easily frustrated an attempt made on the 10th of April, that its leaders became the subjects of contempt and ridicule.†... But *Ireland* had, as we have seen, her own subjects of complaint. Her potato-crop, the bread of her people, had failed; and while many were dying by famine, others were ripe for deeds of desperation. The "Irish Association," with Smith O'Brien, a member of parliament, at its head, and with other men of abilities as leaders, assumed for a time a threatening appearance. With but slight resistance, however, their ill-appointed forces were scattered: their leaders were taken, tried, and transported to Australia.

(†The chartists were further made ridiculous by a great petition to parliament, found, on examination, to have many false signatures, and even obscene words written as names.)

1848. August. O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell sent to Australia. The two last escaped to America.

8. In 1851, parliament was occupied in repelling the advances made in Britain by the Roman church; there directed by the genius and ambition of NICHOLAS WISEMAN,† who had been made by the pope, archbishop of Westminster. "The Ecclesiastical Titles bill" was passed in 1851, to prevent titles being given by a foreign potentate to British subjects.

(†Now Cardinal Wiseman.)

1851. The Ecclesiastical Titles bill.

9. In 1850, Prince Albert, the royal consort, as president of "The Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,"† brought forward a project, which, meeting with public favor, the queen issued a commission providing for "An Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations;" which, accordingly, was opened in

1850. Project of Prince Albert.

* The "corn laws," enacted in 1815, by imposing heavy duties on foreign breadstuffs, had favored the great landed proprietors of England and her dependencies, by keeping up the price of bread, thus oppressing manufacturers, merchants, and the poor. The "navigation laws," perfected by Cromwell, were made to favor the mother-country, by sacrificing the prosperity of the colonies—they being prohibited from being the carriers of their own produce.

1651. Navigation laws made by Cromwell.

† The same society opened an EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION at St. Martin's Hall, in London, on the 10th of July, 1854. Although considerable was done to collect the various educational improvements of different nations, and to make each acquainted with the modes and facilities of the others; still there was not in it the same life and animation as in similar, though smaller educational conventions in the United States. The people in London were much occupied with the war. Among foreign delegates, MR. BARNARD, from Connecticut, and MR. SELJESTROM, from Sweden, were the most distinguished. The author speaks from personal observation.

1854. July 10. Educational exhibition opened at London.

6. What effect upon them had the repeal of the "corn laws?"—of the "navigation laws?" Give some account of these laws. (*See note.*)—7. Who were the chartists, and what happened to them? What was the condition of Ireland? What is said of the Irish Association? What happened to their forces?—to their leaders?—8. What occupied the British parliament in 1851?—9. Who brought forward the project of the World's Fair?—and what was the first step towards executing it? What is said of the educational exhibition? (*See note.*)

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. IV.

1851.

The frontispiece of this book is the original of the "Temple of Time," on which a jury of this Exhibition awarded a medal—since received. The juries were of men of different nations.

London, May 1st, 1851. A million of articles, splendid or rare, elegant or useful, were sent, from every part of the civilized world. They were received by the commissioners, and systematically and beautifully arranged in a vast and dazzling structure erected in Hyde Park, of glass set in iron, and called "The Crystal Palace." Such a "World's Fair" had never existed before. Moved by steam, neither oceans, nor continents, now bar the way of multitudes, who may wish to meet their antipodes. Assembled at the Crystal Palace, each learned what were the productions, the manufactures, and the improvements of others; and what commerce might be best established. It was the WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, foreshadowing a POLITICAL CONGRESS of all civilized nations, which shall usher in the dawn of Universal Peace.

CHAPTER IV.

The Russo-Turkish War.

1. EUROPE, after a peace of thirty-eight years, became again involved in war. Its cause was the just dread, which England and France felt from the increasing power and encroaching spirit of Russia. Since Peter the Great, there seems perpetuated in that mighty empire, as in ancient Rome, an intent to rule the world; and Constantinople is, in this case, the anticipated capital.

Vast ambition of Russia.

Russia has been constantly spreading herself in every possible direction; and within the last seventy years, has doubled her territory; and she has fortified in the strongest manner her exposed points, such as Sebastopol, the stronghold of her naval power in the Black Sea. The ambition of the Russian sovereign seems not for himself, but for his country,—and it takes in all future time; and hence his strategy in treaty-making, and in obtaining indirect advantages, which at some future day will be available, is to be dreaded, as much as his great force in war. Events have shown, that in the scheme of the Holy Alliance, while Austria was made to do the unpopular work among the nations, Russia was establishing a kind of protectorate;—which the czar Nicholas, after he had aided Austria against Hungary, openly assumed in his diplomacy with England.* In this, he manifested that it was his design to overthrow Turkey and take

Devotion of the Russian sovereigns to the Russian policy.

* See the disclosures of Sir George Seymour, the British ambassador. Nicholas—speaking of Turkey "as a sick man," just ready to die—said:

8. What was the number of articles exhibited, and their arrangement? Where were these articles placed? Of what use was it that people should thus meet from opposite parts of the earth? What other Congress does this Industrial Congress of nations foreshadow?

CHAP. IV.—1. What was the cause of the Russo-Turkish war? In what respect is Russia compared to ancient Rome? What city does she intend to make the capital of her empire? What has Russia been doing? Of what kind seems the ambition of the Russian sovereigns? In what respect are they to be dreaded? What was effected by the Holy Alliance?

Constantinople, and that England was the only power which he felt it necessary to consult; and her, he endeavored to propitiate by offering, as her share of the spoil, Egypt and Candia. But England (and France also) believed that if Russia was allowed to establish herself upon the waters of the Mediterranean, she could no longer be resisted; and if they did not intend that Europe should "become Cossack,"† they must take an immediate stand.

(†Napoleon, at St. Helena, prophesied that in fifty years Europe would be either republican or Cossack.)

2. But here was a most embarrassing point. The government of Turkey, with its three millions of Mahometans—entering by violence, remains but as an excrescence upon the body of Christian Europe. Twelve millions of the sultan's subjects are Christians of the Greek church, which is also the religion of Russia; and scorned by the Turks as "*giours*" and "Christian dogs," they have suffered a persecution of four centuries. Although the present sultan has ameliorated their condition, still the superstitious prejudices of the Turks are beyond his control. If a Moslem becomes a Christian, the Turks put him to death. To this day, no Christian in Turkey is permitted to testify in a court of justice. Nicholas knew that these wrongs were abhorrent to Christians everywhere, particularly to those of the Greek church; and thus he could give to his aggressions against Turkey, especially in the eyes of his own subjects, the glory of efforts for the relief of the Greek Christians;—and to his ambitious march towards a universal empire whose seat should be Constantinople, the air of a crusade against the enemies of Christianity.*

Preponderance of the Christian population in Turkey.

Their persecution.

Nicholas assumes the air of a protector of the persecuted Christians.

3. The Russian scheme of aggression upon Turkey begun by Peter the Great, was effectually continued by Catharine II. She, by the treaty of Kainardji, 1774, not only carried the Russian line to the Bog, but involved the Porte in an engagement to protect the Greek Christians,—not, however, making the Russian sovereign, the arbiter. Yet Nicholas led the way to the present war, by claiming, under this treaty, such a protectorate over the Greek Christians in Turkey, as would in effect depose the sultan,

(In 1792, Catharine carried the Russian line to the Dneister. In 1812, Alexander carried it to the Pruth.)

"All I want is a good understanding with England. We, having entire confidence in one another's views, I care nothing for the rest." "Your Majesty," said Sir George, "has forgotten Austria." "O, you must understand," said the czar, "that when I speak of Austria, I speak of Russia as well. What suits the one suits the other." Austria received, when this conversation was made public, just cause of offence.

* We might suppose that this was the real spring of the conduct of the czar, but that his policy is shown in other directions. In southwestern Asia, he has encroached upon Persia; in the mountainous regions between the Black and Caspian Seas, he, in 1798, conquered Georgia; and he has ever since made war to seize Circassia, but for twenty years, has there been held at bay by SCHAMYL,† a native hero. In a direction approaching the shore of America, Nicholas has lately acquired the great valley of the Amour or Saghalien River.

(†Lately, in the exchange of prisoners, Nicholas has restored to Schamyl,—well educated, a fine youth, his son, taken in infancy.)

1. How, after Nicholas had aided against Hungary, did he speak of Austria? (*See note.*) What was the belief of England and France?—2. What embarrassing point was there in the case? What difference is there in the number of Mahometans and Greek Christians in European Turkey? What is said of the efforts of the present sultan to ameliorate the condition of the Christians? What advantage did these wrongs of the Christians put into the hands of Nicholas?—2. Why do we suppose that the real object of Nicholas was other than his ostensible? (*See note.*)—3. What is said of Peter the Great?—of Catharine II.?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. IV.

by giving to the czar the allegiance of four-fifths of his subjects. In 1827, at the piece of Adrianople, Nicholas acquired a claim to interfere in the affairs of Turkey through Moldavia and Wallachia, which are called the Principalities.

4. The occasion chosen by the czar to push forward his claims, was that of a dispute which arose between the ecclesiastics of the Greek and Roman church concerning the custody of certain shrines in Palestine, called "the Holy Places." The quarrel grew fierce, and the Porte, decide as it might, could not satisfy parties who each claimed the same thing. LA VALETTE, the minister of Louis Napoleon, took with violence the part of the Latin against the Greek Christians. The czar affecting to believe that in this case the latter were wronged, sent to Constantinople PRINCE MENCHIKOFF, who at first arrogantly intruded himself into the presence of the sovereign, refusing to treat with the vizier,—and afterwards sent him a note, in which the astounding demand of the protectorate was for the first time put forth. It was mingled up with small matters concerning the Holy Places, —which, however, the British minister (the French emperor consenting) had already brought to a satisfactory arrangement. The sultan of course rejected the protectorate. Prince Menchikoff departed; and the czar having an army of 79,000 prepared for the occasion, immediately invaded the Principalities.† The Turks justly regarded this as a measure of hostility. England, France, Austria, and Prussia, anxious that peace should be preserved, held by their delegates, a congress at Vienna.

1851. Quarrel about the Holy Places.

The czar first asserts the protectorate.

1853. April 19. Note of prince Menchikoff.

(†Moldavia and Wallachia invaded.)

5. By this congress, the "Vienna note" was drawn up, containing a plan of compromise for the two parties. The czar, taking advantage of an equivocal expression, said to be a diplomatic blunder,* by which the note, as he chose to understand it, granted him the protectorate, at once signified his willingness to accept its conditions. The Ottoman porte rejected the note, and on the 5th of October declared war. On the 14th, the combined fleets of the English and French which had been lying at Besika Bay, at the request of the sultan entered the Dardanelles. A week afterwards, the emperors of Russia and Austria met at Olmutz. The Turkish armies advanced, and entered the principalities. Crossing the Danube in four different places, OMER PACHA, the commander, defeated the Russians at Oltenitza, and

Vienna note. (Containing four points.)

Oct. 22. Nicholas goes to Olmutz (ostensibly to congratulate the emperor Francis Joseph on his marriage).

OLTENITZA. Kalafat.

* But was it a diplomatic blunder? Was it not rather an *equivoque* contrived by some Metternich (perhaps the veritable man), and designed for the purpose which it served—to outwit the allies, and afford the czar the means to put himself in the right, and his opponents in the wrong? In his declaration of war against Turkey, his desire, he said, was for peace, while others forced him into war.

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3. What connection had the treaty of Kainardji with the present war? What is said of a treaty made in 1827?—**4.** What occasion was chosen by the czar? What personage did he send to Constantinople, and what was done by him? What followed the rejection of the protectorate? What nations sent delegates to Vienna, and for what purpose?—**5.** What is said of the "Vienna note," and its reception by the parties concerned? When did Turkey declare war? What was done at the sultan's request? What happened a week afterwards?

obtained advantages over them at Kalafat and other places. But the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, commanded by ADMIRAL NASHIMOFF, attacked the Turkish squadron at Sinope on the 27th of November; and after a terrible battle *destroyed the whole Turkish armament*, consisting of seven frigates, two war steamers, and three corvettes.

SINOPE. Russian victory. Turks killed, 4,000

6. France and England, November 11th 1853, entered into a treaty of alliance to guarantee the integrity of Turkey; and in March, 1854, they declared war against Russia. The other European nations at first took the ground of neutrality... An English fleet, which, under admiral Napier, was sent to the Baltic, captured, August 16th, the strong fortress of *Bomarsund*, and soon afterwards the island of *Aland*. But the czar's principal fortresses in the Baltic were found impregnable... England and France next determined to attempt the destruction of the Russian naval power in the Black Sea, by taking *Sebastopol*. On the 14th of September, 58,000 of their troops, the greater part French, were landed at Eupatoria. Advancing upon Sebastopol, the English under LORD RAGLAN, and the French under MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, they met a large Russian army, and defeated it, in a bloody battle fought by the river Alma. The allied armies were from time to time reinforced.

1853. Nov. 11. **Alliance between England & France.**

1854. March 27. France declares war, and on the 28th, England.

Sept. 14. Land at Eupatoria.

Sept. 20. *ALMA.* Eng. k. 393, w. 1,612. Fr. k. 256, w. 1,087. Russian loss, k. 1,762, w. 3,000.

7. The Austrians meantime, under color of neutrality, sent their armies to hold the principalities,—pretending that otherwise there would be a rising in favor of Russia among the Greek Christians. Thus they liberated the Russian forces, who had been vainly besieging *Silistria;* and who in a victorious sortie had been driven from that city by the Turks. These, with other Russian armies went to the Crimea, to reinforce the garrison at Sebastopol, to which the czar was constantly sending men and munitions. At *Balaklava* was a severe engagement, in which the British cavalry won much fame, but suffered fearful loss. At *Inkermann* the allies were attacked by the whole garrison of 60,000; but after a bloody battle, with heavy loss on both sides, the Russians retreated to the defences of the city. These were so strengthened by Russian works daily going on, that although the allies have been making counter batteries, and keeping up a fearful bombardment, Sebastopol becomes more and more difficult to take. The allies have not been able completely to invest it, or hinder the garrison from receiving constant supplies.

Russians driven from *Silistria.*

BALAKLAVA. 3-4ths of the British cavalry in the battle, killed.

INKERMANN. (In all these battles the allies have the honor of victory, but can less afford the loss.)

8. So severely did the armies of the allies, especially the English, suffer, during the winter of 1854–5, from sickness,

5. Who commanded the Turkish army? What advantages did he gain? Who was the Russian admiral in the Black Sea, and what great victory did he gain?—6. What nations, who have often been foes, now became allies? For what object? When did they declare war? Where was the British fleet sent, and what did it accomplish? What was determined on by the allies? What was the number sent, and where did they land? Give an account of the battle of Alma. (*See note.*)—7. What was now done by the Austrians? What is said concerning Silistria? Balaklava? Inkermann? hat was the condition of Sebastopol?

hunger, and unhoused exposure to the severity of the climate, that far round the camp, the frozen ground was covered with the unburied corpses of men, and the dead bodies of horses. The heart of England—grieved for the sufferings of her brave sons, was indignant, that the comforts, which women as well as men, had hasted to send them, were by bad management scantily received. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, an English lady of rank, who went voluntarily to nurse the wounded and the dying, was often unable to procure the needed stores...† Parliament was about to call the ministry—at the head of which was LORD ABERDEEN—to a stern account. One of their number, LORD JOHN RUSSEL, would not attempt to justify what he did not approve, and he resigned his office. A new ministry was formed, under LORD PALMERSTON. Lord John Russel was sent to represent England at another congress, about to meet at Vienna.

(†Miss N. once, with a party of attendants, took them by force, at the hospital in Scutari.)

1855. February. Sardinia joins the alliance.

9. SARDINIA, which, under Victor Emmanuel, is blessed with constitutional liberty, has now united with the allies, furnishing her quota of troops for the war... Austria, although threatened with the destruction of her Hungarian and Italian provinces, has yet been so shrewdly managed, as not only to escape injury, but to occupy the proud position of being courted by all parties.

1854. Dec. 2. **Treaty of Vienna.**

On the 2d of December, 1854, she entered into a treaty of alliance with England and France; but without guarantee to give any efficient aid against Russia, whose minister remains at Vienna. Another "Vienna note" has been sent to the czar, which he—at the same time calling out his whole military force—affects to accept as a basis on which to treat for peace. But the world, with great confidence in the abilities of Nicholas, has little in his sincerity.† The note provides that the Christians in Turkey shall be protected, but that the protectorate shall rest, not with Russia alone, but with the five great powers combined, viz., England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Another point which the allies now insist on, will be more difficult to settle; which is, that there must be an end to the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea.

(†This was penned the day before hearing of the czar's death.)

1855. March 2. Death of the czar.

10. Such was the state of affairs, when the great autocrat of all the Russias was, by the King of kings, summoned from the earth. He died on the 2d of March, 1855, and was succeeded by his oldest son, under the title of ALEXANDER II. He has pledged himself to carry out his father's policy; but what he will judge that to be, remains to be seen. The congress of Vienna are earnestly endeavoring to make such terms of peace, as will gain the assent of all parties.

April, 1855.

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8. What was the state of the allied armies, especially the English? What heroic English lady is mentioned? What change occurred in the ministry? Where was lord J. Russel sent?—**9.** What is said of Sardinia? What of Austria? What is said of the second Vienna note?—**10.** Whose death is here related, and when did it occur? Who is his successor, and what course of policy does he pledge himself to pursue?

CHAPTER V.

Africa.—Sandwich Islands.—Chinese Rebellion.—Mexico, and South American Republics.—Republic of America.

1. AFRICA.—The inhabitants of the northern part, where ancient civilization existed, are distinct from the various tribes of negroes,—whom they hold in slavery,* and "regard as little better than brute beasts."† In *Algeria*, and at the *Cape of Good Hope*, European improvements are extending, under the auspices of France and England... In *Egypt*, IBRAHIM PACHA, by his warlike son ISMAIL, conquered the nations up the Nile to the eleventh degree of north latitude; and founded, at the junction of the Blue with the White Nile, the flourishing city of *Khartoum*,† the great slave-mart for northern Africa. Ibrahim and his successors have improved the agriculture and commerce of Egypt; and they would have made it wholly independent of Turkey, but that England interfered, to prevent the sultan being thus weakened.† The present pacha of Egypt (1855) is MOHAMMED SAID... The negro tribes inhabiting Africa have never shown the same tendency to improvement, when left to themselves, as other races of men; but they remain stationary in a degraded barbarism, low, cruel, and obscene.§

(†See Bayard Taylor's "Journey to Central Africa.")

(†In N. Lat. 14°. Pop. 35,000.)

(†For reasons which the Russo-Turkish war has fully developed.)

2. Of the great island of MADAGASCAR,† the *Avahs*, of an olive complexion, and superior to the negro races, are the governing tribe. French Catholic missionaries who, in 1612, sought to convert them to Christianity, were cruelly expelled. In 1818 the reigning sovereign, RADAMA, received English Protestant missionaries, and founded churches and schools. Through native idolatrous priests, the queen, who succeeded him, expelled the missionaries, and loaded their faithful proselytes with heavy

(†Length 930 miles. Pop. 4,700,000. 1506. Discovered by the Portuguese.)

1818. Visited by English Prot. missionaries.

* BAYARD TAYLOR, who, in 1852, visited the Shillooks,† a tall and athletic tribe, learned that the men freely sold their women and children, who were bought by their northern neighbors—the price of a boy or girl being but twenty measures of grain.

(†They live far up the White Nile.)

§ Some tribes are cannibals, and many offer human sacrifices to their bloody idols, and to the manes of the dead. Gezo, the king of Dahomey,† keeps a large army of women (said to be 18,000), officered by their own sex,—calling them his wives, and arming them with swords and guns, and each November sending them forth for a slave-hunt. They are fierce and cunning, and entrap many. "The king, after sacrificing largely" (about 500 a year), "sells the rest." In ASHANTEE,* when a free man dies, one victim at least must be slaughtered "to wet the grave;" but when it is a chief, then all his attendants, sometimes a thousand, are sacrificed. The *Bushmen* are the lowest of the races, dwarfish, ugly, stupid, and cruel; burrowing in dens, and shooting the unwary traveler with poisoned arrows... The institution of marriage is not known among the negroes in Africa. Infants and the deformed are freely murdered; and aged and helpless parents left alone by children in solitary places to starve and die.†

(†1849. Gezo visited by Lt. Forbes (who wrote his travels) and Mr. Duncan, at his capital, Ahomey.)

(*See McCulloch's Geography.)

(†An affecting instance is related by Mrs. Henning, a missionary.)

1. What is said of the inhabitants of the *northern part of Africa?* How do they speak of, and treat the negroes? What parts of Africa are under the government and influence of Europeans? What is said concerning *Egypt?* What of the negro tribes who continue to inhabit Africa? Give some account of their barbarous practices. (*See note.*)—2. What is the length, and what the population of *Madagascar?* When and by whom discovered? (*See side-notes.*) What is said of the Avahs? What occurred in 1612? What in 1818?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. V.

chains,—enslaved some, and killed others. One thousand remained in the capital, *Tamaltave;* and among these, the cruel queen discovered her only son. Maternal love prevailed, and persecution ceased...† The new republic of LIBERIA, settled by manumitted slaves and free negroes from the United States, forwarded by the exertions of the "American Colonization Society,"† affords such a prospect as has never before existed of African civilization.*

(†See Rep. of Mr. Ellis to the London Miss. Soc.) († Funds—voluntary donations. Lately some *states* have become donors.)

1815-35 Sandwich Islands converted.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS have been converted to Christianity by American missionaries; who have introduced among them the arts of peace, and aided in organizing their government.§ In

1852. Haytien empire.

HAYTI, a negro empire was established in April, 1852, of which FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE is emperor.

3. CHINA.—The present emperor, HIEN FOUNG,† so far as his government over the 350,000,000 of his subjects is concerned, is but a puppet in the hands of miserable wire-pullers. Although he is puffed up with the belief of his own "celestial" origin and power, yet his high officers cheat him, especially in collecting his revenue. They in their turn are cheated by their subordinates; and although every officer has a spy set to watch him, yet the two combine; while the people are on all hands robbed and oppressed. The Chinese, with the cold philosophy of Confucius, and their unregarded idols, may almost be said to have no religion. Protestant missionaries have of late labored among them with some success.

(†Of the dynasty of T-Sing, or Manchou-Tartars, who, in 1647, expelled the dynasty of Ming.)

1850. Rebellion breaks out in Kiang-se.

4. In 1850 a rebellion broke out in Kiang-se, a southwestern mountainous province, where was a warlike race, secretly bound by oath against the Manchou-Tartar, or reigning dynasty. The origin and early progress of this rebellion are mysterious. The great leader TAE-PING-WANG† has associated with him four others, one of whom is said to have been a pupil of the Protestant missionary, Gutzlaff. The grand chief first brought forward

(†Or the King-Pacificator, said by some to have been a pupil of Roberts, an Am. Baptist missionary.)

1854. See speech of Mr. Latrobe, Pres. of the ...l. Soc., and ...555) of Mr. ...urley, the devoted agent.

* The legislative, judicial, and executive officers of Liberia are all of the colored race. PRESIDENT ROBERTS commands universal respect. White missionaries, male and female, have, with martyr-zeal, aided in educating a native Protestant ministry, and establishing schools and churches. Adjacent tribes flock in, and unite their territories with Liberia. Thus the republic has extended itself 600 miles along the coast, and it has acquired a controlling influence over 200,000 inhabitants. Thus far the traffic in slaves is prohibited by the Liberian government.

§ These islands might have been colonies, if colonization was approved by America. All she wants of them is their commerce and their friendship. Though she may generously protect them, yet she neither wants the obligation to defend, nor the trouble to govern them. If Liberia and the Sandwich Islands were annexed, and became states, their senate-vote in congress would balance that of New York and Pennsylvania.

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2. What was done by Radama's successor, and through what influence? What put a stop to persecution? To what society is *Liberia* indebted for its settlers? Who were they? What prospect does this republic afford? Give some further account of Liberia? (*See note.*) What is said of the *Sandwich Islands?* What is said of Hayti?—of Liberia and the Sandwich Islands, in regard to the United States? (*See note.*)—**3.** What is the name and condition of the present emperor of China? What is said of the Chinese people?—**4.** What occurred in 1850? Where? What is mysterious?

a youth, TIEN-TE, as the representative of the preceding or Ming dynasty, of whose throne the Manchou-Tartars, he said, were usurpers—but he, by a divine mission, was to restore him to his rights. When, however, he had obtained great successes, and felt sufficiently strong, then he spoke and acted in his own name; and forthwith Tien-te, like a Grand Lama no longer desired by the priests, disappeared. And now, Christians rejoiced to hear that the chiefs were establishing Christianity. They overthrew pagodas, destroyed idols, and required that Christ should be acknowledged, and the ten commandments adopted. All, found in arms were massacred; but by strict discipline, injuries to others were prevented... In 1852, the insurgents embarked in junks on the great *Yang-tse-Kiang*, first took *Outchang*, with its 400,000 inhabitants, and next, after a siege, the ancient and splendid city of *Nankin*. The friends of Christianity now learned with sorrow, that Tae-ping-wang was after all but an ambitious impostor.† The insurgents, although they have experienced reverses, have advanced towards Pekin. At the beginning of 1855 they held Canton in siege. They are still in great force, Nankin being their capital; and a bloody civil war is desolating the empire:† which, however, turn as it may, can hardly fail, eventually, to benefit the people, and allow to foreigners more commercial privileges.

(†The rebellion broke out in the vicinity of Thibet, the seat of this priestcraft. The grand chief is said not to speak Chinese, like a native.)

1852. March 19. Rebels take Nankin.

(†He claims to be the son of God, the younger brother of Jesus.)

(†Many Chinese emigrate to California and other places.)

5. MEXICO.—After the peace (1848) the disorders of public affairs more and more portended a crisis. On the 6th of January, 1853, PRESIDENT ARISTA resigned. CEBALLOS, the chief justice, became by law his successor. The legislature at first made him dictator, but, nine days afterwards, threatened him with impeachment. He sent the military and expelled them; but, unable to master the storm of anarchy, he soon fled. The Mexicans turned their eyes to SANTA ANNA; who, instructed by misfortune, and now a peaceful citizen of Carthagena, received an urgent request to return. He came, and appealing directly to the people, he was, by their vote, invested with full sovereignty. He has considerably improved public affairs; yet ALVAREZ, and other brigand chiefs, oppose him, and he sustains his position by military force.†

1853. Jan. 6. President resigns and flees. 10th, Ceballos, his successor, made dictator. 19th, threatened with impeachment; dissolves the legislature by force.

March. Recall and return of Santa Anna.

(†1855. Santa Anna has an army of 50,000.)

6. When the CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS broke off from Spain, they undertook to construct, after the model of our republic, constitutional governments, based on free suffrage. They recognized the doctrine of the equal rights of

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4. What is said of the leaders of the rebellion? What was the first measure of the grand chief? What was his account at that time of his mission? What became of Tien-te? Since the tactics of Tae-ping-wang resembled those of a priest of the Grand Lama, examine the side-note and see if you cannot find some other reason for conjecturing that such was his former vocation. What was his course in respect to establishing Christianity? What further is said of his party?—**5.** What was the condition of Mexico after the peace of Gaudaloupe? What is said of Arista?—of Ceballos?—of Santa Anna?—**6.** What was undertaken by the Central and South American republics?

Modern His. PERIOD X. CHAP. V.

the men of the superior or white race; but the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience was not allowed. Hence there were struggles and intestine divisions, and at times a state of anarchy, which gave to ambitious men opportunities to push themselves into supreme power. Thus, in 1814, DR. FRANCIA made himself dictator in *Paraguay*. In 1829, ROSAS became the tyrant of the *Argentine Republic*. He was, in 1852, overthrown and succeeded by URQUIZA. But in these countries, after political storms, the elements subside into republicanism; the states ever keeping the name and the forms. Some of them, as *Grenada*, have operated against the authority of the priests; and some, as *Chili*, have earnestly set about educating both sexes, and all ranks of the people.

Liberty of conscience necessary to republican freedom.

1852. Feb. 3. Rosas defeated by Urquiza.

1848. Announcement of gold in California.

1848-49 Pacific empire founded.

1849. March 4. Inauguration of Taylor and Fillmore. (Taylor died the succeeding year.) Oregon made a territory.

1850. Danger of national destruction.

1851. Compromise measures adopted.

Utah made a territory.

1853-54 "Nebraska Bill."

7. THE REPUBLIC OF AMERICA.—The message of President Polk, December 4th, 1848, announced that gold covered the soil of *California*. Ships freighted with young men gathered to her ports, and emigrants, 30,000 a year, swept across the Rocky Mountains,—and the Pacific empire was founded... GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and MILLARD FILLMORE of New York were, March 4th, 1849, inaugurated as president and vice-president... The Indians having committed murders in *Oregon*, the people petitioned congress for a territorial government. It was granted them, with a clause, introduced by northern members, forbidding negro slavery. The South was indignant, and debates on the slavery question arose in congress, so violent, that in 1850 the stability of the Union was endangered. HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, and others in the senate, so painted the bloody civil wars, and the humiliating foreign degradations, which must follow disunion, that at length Mr. Clay's "compromise measures" were adopted: the South consenting that California should be admitted as a state with a constitution which excluded slavery; and the North agreeing to a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves... Utah, erected into a territory, 1851, was in 1848 settled by the Mormons, a sect founded by Joseph Smith, and so called from the "Book of Mormon," produced, like the Koran, by pretended revelations...* In passing the law, 1854, by which Ne-

Cause of the spread of Mormonism.

1849. Nauvoo, in Illinois, on the E. bank of the upper Mississippi.

* Fanatics, called *Millerites*, were then waiting in tents for the Lord to descend and take up his saints. Smith taught that his followers were the true latter-day saints—that the place of the second advent was to be the Mormon temple, and that none would be saved but those who gathered there, bringing all their wealth. Many came,—some from the different states of the Union, but more from Great Britain, whither the Mormons sent emissaries to make proselytes. They claimed in 1843 to have 200,000, of whom 10,000 were living at their principal seat, *Nauvoo*, where they had a stately temple. The earth with its fulness, they said, belonged to

6. What principle did they recognize? What was not with them, as with our republic, allowed? What was the consequence? What happened in 1814? What in 1829? In 1852? What shows the attachment of these states to republicanism? What is said of Grenada?—of Chili?—7. What, after the treaty of 1848, preceded the founding of the American Pacific empire? What occurred March 4th, 1849? What introduced dangerous debates in congress? How was the slavery agitation quieted? When was Utah settled, and by whom?

braska and Kansas were erected into territories, the line of north latitude 36° 30′ was abrogated by congress, as being the northern limit of slavery.†

(†Made so in 1820, when Missouri was admitted.)

8. An *exploring expedition* was sent out, in 1838, under COMMODORE WILKES; who discovered a southern uninhabited continent... He imparted such information to the government as eventually led to the extension both of the republic's territory,† and its commercial relations.... American sailors had been cast away and ill treated on the *Japan Islands*. COMMODORE PERRY was sent out to them with a squadron; and after many delays and ceremonies, during which the commodore so played his part as to win for his country the respect and confidence of that singular people, he obtained a treaty, by which those wealthy islands, heretofore closed to the world, were partially opened to our commerce.... Disregarding the proclamations of presidents Taylor and Fillmore, two secret, illegal armaments from southern ports invaded Cuba. Their military bands effected at each time a landing. The first invaders escaped from the coast after a bloody skirmish at Cardenas; the second, proceeding into the interior, the inhabitants rose against them, and took them prisoners. Several were put to death, among whom was LOPEZ, the general, a patriot Cuban, and CRITTENDEN, an enthusiastic young American officer.

(†See Willard's Hist. of California.)

1855. Feb. 16. Com. Perry returns with the Japan treaty, and also one from the Loo-Choo islands. Two Cuban expeditions: which, according to the laws of nations, were piratical. Lopez and Crittenden, after trial, executed by the garotte. 1851.

9. The necessity of a transit to and from her Pacific empire, has brought our republic into closer connection with other parts of the continent. By the enterprise of citizens of the United States, acting with the co-operation of the two governments concerned, A RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS, FROM ASPINWALL TO PANAMA, is now opened, whose running time is but 3½ hours... There is a prospect that the navigation of the great Amazon will soon be thrown open to our commerce, as, by treaty, the La Plata now is.

1855. Feb. 16. Isthmus Railroad opened.

10. The peaceful increase of America, continues to exceed that of any other nation known to history. Foreign immigration is thus far augmenting, it having the last year reached nearly half a million. A wholesome fear of this vast foreign mass, some

1854. Foreign emigrants, 460,470, (nearly half Germans).

the saints; and secret theft, rapine, and murder were rife. Public justice was either intimidated or bribed. The people around became furious. Smith and his brother were murdered in prison, by men in disguise. The Mormons sold Nauvoo, and, under BRIGHAM YOUNG, went west and founded *Salt Lake City*. Providence has thus settled the wilderness, and made a half-way house for famishing emigrants to California. But Mormonism must become virtuous before it can truly prosper; and especially must it root out polygamy—by which men are brutalized, women degraded, and children worse than orphaned.

1844. June 27. J. Smith and brother murdered at Carthage.

1846–47. Mormons emigrate to Salt Lake.

7. What fanatics were easily turned to Mormonism, and what further account can you give of the Mormons? (*See note.*) When, and on what occasion was the line of north latitude, 36° 30′, abrogated as the northern limit of slavery? When was it made so? (*See side-note.*)—**8.** Give some account of the exploring expedition. Of the obtaining of a treaty with Japan? Of the two Cuban expeditions.—**9.** To what has the necessities of transit between us and the Californians given rise? What important railroad is mentioned? What rivers are mentioned, and what is said of them? **10.** What may be said of the increase of the republic?

Wholesome fear of crime and anarchy.

of whom are vicious, some ignorant, and some imbued with principles antagonistic to American free institutions, begins to pervade the country,—connected with the sensitive apprehension that these are endangered by vice and disregard to law. Hence, learning by the statistics of prisons, &c., that intemperance is the cause of the great majority of crimes, several of the states, following the example of Maine, have made stringent laws prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors... Officers who faithfully execute the laws, especially in cities, where anarchy is most to be feared, are at this time praised and honored by all parties.

11. If, as we believe, they are wrong, who teach that it is the inevitable destiny of our republic to fall into anarchy and thence pass to despotism; no less do they err, who treat with levity every suggestion that such is our danger. Has the Ruler of Nations given assurance, that he will set aside the order of his providence in our behalf? Has he given us a license to commit, with impunity, offences for which he has filled other nations with blood? Let the father consider, as he looks upon the group which surrounds his fireside, that, although their being has begun under the sunny skies of public prosperity, its course may lie through the gloomy influences of public misrule, and finally, of desolating anarchy;—then will he turn aside from his too anxious cares to earn a fortune for their present and future luxury, and awake to preserve the institutions of his country, which cannot go to decay without dashing out the value of property, and putting life itself in peril; for, rocked in the eagle-nest of liberty, America must first be crushed, before she changes her republicanism for monarchy. He would then lay by his petty prejudices of section or party;—he would vote for no miscreant to public office, who, false to the laws of his God, and a traitor to his domestic relations, makes a contemptible parade of his love to his country;—he would pay no money to support public prints, which are careless of truth, and scatter public immorality;—and he would not, by laxity of family discipline, leave the wills of his children in the untamed condition of savage nature; but betimes inure them to obey lawful authorities. In all the boasted political compacts of the founders of our government, the solemn obligation was entered into, to yield voluntary obedience to the constituted powers. The conscientious respect to law in the hearts of the people, is that one virtue—the offspring and the parent of many others—which alone can sustain a republican government. This, with the continued smiles of the God of our Fathers, may preserve our noble political inheritance,—not only to bless our own posterity,—but to remain, a refuge, and a star of hope, to the oppressed of other nations.

Conduct by which our citizens may preserve our country.

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10. What is said of foreign immigration?—of the fears and apprehensions of the people? What measure, in several states, has the just fear of crime produced? What is now public sentiment concerning the faithful execution of law?—**11.** What are the author's concluding remarks?

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